CMP-SPRCP-75-27

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

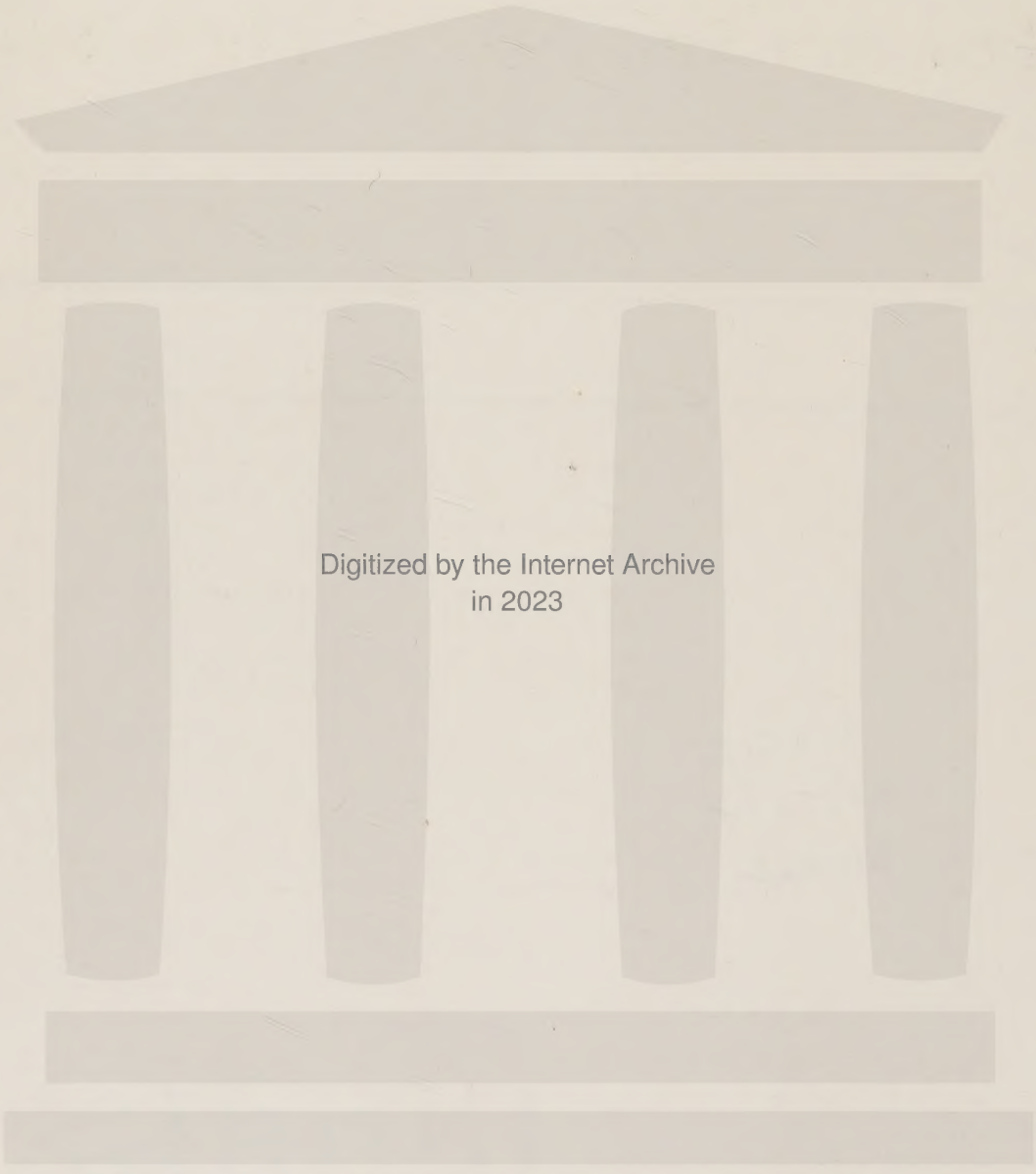
American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

June 30-July 3, 1975

U. I. C. C.
AUG 14 1975
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_june-30-july-3-1975_27

195118

CMP-SPRCP-75-27

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5884-5887
June 30-July 3, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

JUVENILE LITERATURE

"Get Rid of the Medicine That Poisons the Children" - by Shih I-ko 1

RED FLAG BEARERS

A Respectable Standard-Bearer - by Sha Ch'ing 7

LANGUAGE REFORM

Properly Carry Out the Basic Mode of Teaching Chinese Language Phoneticization To Serve the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 10

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
Springfield, Va. 22151

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

WAR PRISONERS RELEASED ON SPECIAL AMNESTY

Special Amnesty Release Chang Tieh-shih Dies from Chiang Clique Persecution in Hong Kong 16

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Theatrical Festival To Open in Peking 17

EMPLOYMENT FOR WORKING WOMEN

Socialist System Insures Full Employment for Working Women 18

WOMEN COTTON GROWERS

Noted Women Cotton Grower Makes New Achievement 21

SUMMER HARVESTING AND SOWING

Chinese Armymen Help with Summer Harvesting and Sowing 23

MEDICAL SERVICE

Shanghai Medical Team Serves Minority People Well 25

STEEL PRODUCTION

Marxist Study Promotes Steel Production in Peking 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Museum Delegation Feted in Peking 28

CHINA AND CUBA

New Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Leaves Peking for Post 28

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Ecuador . . . 28

CHINA AND GUYANA

Feature Story: Chinese Performing Arts Troupe in Guyana 29

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Play-Off Matches Wound Up at Asian Cup Group Three Qualifying Round Tournament 32

Round Robin Series of Asian Cup Hong Kong Tournament Begins 33

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Public Figures Discuss Anti-Hegemony Issue 34

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets New Zealand Minister 36

Chinese-New Zealand Agreement on Reciprocal Registration of Trade Marks 36

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves for Nigeria and Other Three African Countries 37

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Feature Story: Chinese Medical Team in Sierra Leone 37

CHINA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Back in Peking After Performance Tour of Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Venezuela 40

CHINA AND SPAIN

Peking Reception for Spanish Men's Basketball Team 41

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Cyprus Question 41

UN Official Leaves Peking 42

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Freighter "Wenshui" Leaves Saigon for Home 43

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Honored at Peking Banquet 43

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Officials Receives Chinese Government Delegation 44

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemeni Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador 45

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Minister of Education Meets Educational Delegation of Zaire 45

Page

Zairian Educational Delegation Visits Other Parts of China 45

NATIONAL

DRAMA

Pleasing Artistic Practice - by Wen P'ing 47

STUDY OF THEORY

Master Marxism and Make a Good Job of Socialism 53

It Is Very Important for Peasants To Study Theory - by Kuo Ta-chiang 59

MATERNITY AND CHILD CARE

Maternity and Child Care in China 60

HAINAN ISLAND

Hainan Island Develops Agriculture 63

MOUNTAINEERING

Chinese Mountaineering Expedition's Triumphant Return to Peking 64

TRADE UNION

Nanking Trade Union Council Organizes Cadres and Workers To Study Dictatorship of Proletariat 66

STEEL PRODUCTION

A Vivid Picture of North China Steel Center 67

HAILSTORMS

Chinghai Rural Areas Disperse Hailstorms 69

SPORTS

Chinese Delegation to AAA Table Tennis Tournament Formed 71

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Leaves Peking for Post 72

Page

CHINA AND EUROPE

European Parliament Discusses Establishment of Official Relations between China and EEC 72

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Japanese Painters' Delegation 74

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Japanese Table Tennis Veteran . . . 74

Japanese Fine Artists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Sian 75

Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty Urged by Japanese 75

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Reveals Real Motive Behind Soviet Union's "Asian Security System" 77

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Mozambique To Attend Independence Celebrations 78

First Chinese Ambassador to Mozambique Leaves Peking for Post 78

Chinese Workers, Youth and Women's Delegation Leaves for Mozambique 78

Chinese Wushu Delegation Arrives in Mozambique 79

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Shanghai 79

New Zealand Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home 80

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Example of Exploitation and Plunder 80

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish National Quintet Plays Tsinan Units Team in Peking friendly Match 82

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Exhibition Warmly Welcomed in West Germany 83

Page

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Zaire Education Delegation 83

Zairian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Visit of Educational Delegation of Zaire 84

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Meet with Fellow Delegates to World Women's Conference . . . 85

NATIONAL

MARSH GAS

A Creative Step for Solving the Fuel Problem in the Countryside 86

Outstanding Results Scored by Mienyang County in the Extensive Tapping of Marsh Gas 90

DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Task of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Without Match in Importance - by Li Pin 94

STUDY OF THEORY

Study Well the Theory of Revolution and Be An Awakened Fighter Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism - by Yang Feng-ming 97

WOMEN CADRES

Chinese Woman Cadre Leads Peasants in Re-shaping Home Village 101

"REVOLUTIONARY MOTHERS"

Elderly Women in Old Revolutionary Base Area Make Continuous Progress 103

RETIRED WOMEN WORKERS

Elderly Chinese Women Enjoy Happy Autumn Years 106

LEOPARD FIGHTING

Chinese Girl Fights Leopard Barehanded 108

MEDICAL TEAMS

Peking Medical Teams Active on "Roof of the World" 109

Page

COAL PRODUCTION

North China Coal Producer Fulfills Half-Year Production Quota 111

SALVAGE TEAMS

Salvage Team on South China Sea Shows Great Heroism 112

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation Feted 115

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Visits Peking General Petro-chemical Works 115

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Canberra Presents Film to Australian Prime Minister 116

President Chai Tse-min Fetes Australian Friends 117

Australian Rosny Children Choire Leaves Kwangchow 117

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Fetes Chinese Ambassador 118

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Hongkong Qualifying Round of Asian Cup Football Tournament Continues 118

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Italy 120

Italian Workers' Delegation Feted in Peking 120

CHINA AND KOREA

"August First" Table Tennis Team of Chinese People's Liberation Army in Korea 120

CHINA AND JAPAN

Anniversary of Establishment of Kobe-Tientsin Friendly Ties Celebrated in Kobe 121

Page

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Soiree in Honor of President Daddah 122

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home 123

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Southern China 123

Chinese Delegation Leader Meets Sri Lanka Prime Minister and Wife of Philippine President 123

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 124

CHINA AND APLESTINE

Palestine PFLP Visiting Group Feted in Peking 124

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Minister of National Defense Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 125

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Mogadishu Track and Field Team from Somalia Has Friendly Contest in Peking 126

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Unsought Confession of Hegemonism 127

CHINA AND SYRIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Damascus International Fair 128

CHINA AND THAILAND

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Thai Ambassador Anand 129

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Amity Association President Fetes Togo-China Friendship Association Delegation 129

CHINA AND US

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes American Friend and Mrs. Service 130

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves West Germany for Home 130

NATIONAL

STUDY OF THEORY

Study of Theory Is for Comatbing and Guarding Against Revisionism - by Chi Yen 131

Persist in Following the Bright Road Charted by Chairman Mao - by Hsing Yen-tzu 136

Be Promoters of Progress in Narrowing Down the Three Major Differences 141

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Famous East China Brigade Draws Up Big Development Plan 144

WOMEN WORKERS

Women Builders of "Red Flag Canal" 147

New China Insures Health and Safety of Women Workers 150

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Foochow Phosphate Fertilizer Plant Treats Waste for Reuse 153

OILFIELDS

Leading Cadres of Yumen Oilfield Keep Close Ties with Workers 154

COAL MINES

China's Major Coal Mines Top Half-Yearly Plans 155

SUMMER HARVESTING

City Inhabitants Help with Early Summer Harvesting Around Peking 156

SPORTS FOR CHILDREN

Tientsin Kindergartens Adapt Sports for Children 158

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Soiree for Albanian Government Economic Delegation 159

Page

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Company and Chinese Corporation Sign Pharmaceuticals Agreement in Peking 160

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese-Danish Trade Commission Meets 160

Danish Food Processing Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China 161

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Chinese Team Leaders Call on Football Teams Participating in Hongkong Tournament 161

Hongkong Football Round-Robin Series Ends 162

CHINA AND IRAQ

Director of Iraqi News Agency Leaves Peking 164

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sino-Japanese Non-Government Fishery Agreement Again Prolonged . . . 164

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friends 165

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 165

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking 166

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lourenco Marques 166

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice President of Romanian State Council Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 167

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes American Professors 168

Page

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 168

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation in Wuhan 169

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Federal Republic of Germany 170

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Kinshasa on Chinese Pavilion Day 170

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaders Meet Pakistan and Egyptian Delegates to World Conference 171

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

June 30, 1975 No. 5884

****
* NATIONAL *
****

JUVENILE LITERATURE

"Get Rid of the Medicine That Poisons the Children"

- Lu Hsün's criticism of the crimes of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in poisoning the children

by

Shih I-ko (石一歌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 18, 1975)

In the spring of 1918, Lu Hsün made a strong appeal for "saving the children" at the end of his first novel in vernacular Chinese -- "Diary of a Madman." In the autumn of 1936, at the end of a satirical essay "Creating This for Future Reference (7)" written not long before his death, Lu Hsün once again appealed, "We must really 'save the children.' This is 'strongly related to the future of our nation'!" He still could not forget the need to "save the children" after a lapse of 18 years. This prominently showed that the great revolutionary Lu Hsün had all along taken the concern for the growth of the younger generation as his own combat responsibility. Because Lu Hsün had made rapid progress from a democrat to a communist, his solicitude for the children was instilled with a brand-new content.

In old China, in order to consolidate their reactionary rule and train successors to their own classes, the big landlords and big bourgeoisie were bound to rigidly control the sphere of children's education and they had published large quantities of reactionary juvenile reading matter which "rushed toward the children like the Yellow River that had breached its banks." These publications not only were poorly bound, illustrated and colored, but also contained "so much nonsense that infuriated people." This corrupt phenomenon of education for children aroused Lu Hsün's high vigilance. Lu Hsün, who had mastered the theoretical weapon of Marxism, thoroughly understood that in class society, all classes were bound to educate the children

with the thinking of their classes and contend for the younger generation with the antagonistic classes. The ideology of the reactionary ruling classes throughout the ages in China was based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Lu Hsün soberly saw that they were using the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to "make a fool of the children in an ever worsening way." Lu Hsün not only had acquired personal experience of this in his childhood but had also accumulated rich experience of the class struggle in the sphere of education for children over the past decades. In order to contend with the landlord and bourgeois classes for the younger generation, Lu Hsün had made violent criticism of the various crimes of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in corrupting the children.

Through recollecting his study of the "Illustrations of the 24 Examples of Filial Piety" in his childhood years, Lu Hsün had ruthlessly stripped the Confucian mask of "ruling the world with filial piety." The "Illustrations of 24 Examples of Filial Piety" is a primer propagating "the way of filial piety" to children. Among them, the two stories of "Kuo Chü Buries His Son" and "Lao Lai Amuses His Parents" can best illustrate the atrocity and hypocrisy of so-called "filial piety." Lu Hsün acridly satirized the reactionary classes that vigorously urged "filial piety" and said, "Articles and telegram that set to order normal relationships among people are often seen but we very rarely see gentlemen lying stark naked on the ice or generals jumping down from their cars to carry rice." Since they could not do this themselves, why did they vigorously urge the others to do it? This was because "filial piety and parental tenderness lead to loyalty." If the children were "filial" sons at home in their childhood, they would not "offend against their superiors" and "stir up confusion" after they grew up, but would be "loyal" to the ruling class and offer no resistance, just like Kuo Chü's son.

"Children must be taught by others." Lu Hsün's concept is very clear and correct. The formation and development of children's thinking and personality are entirely determined by post-natal education. However, for the past thousands of years, the feudal rulers had instilled the children when they first went to school with idealist transcendentalism and class-transcending theory of human nature, such as "men are born good." Recalling the situation at that time, Lu Hsün wrote, "Since the small pupils have to exclusively study 'men are born good,' they are bored to death." The "Trimetrical Classics" and "Poems for Child Prodigy" that propagated these reactionary fallacies were later cherished by the Kuomintang reactionaries as the most precious treasure. "Taking a look at the newly published juvenile books nowadays, they still talk about Szu-ma Kuang breaking the large water container," and there were still the "exemplary stories" in he "Lung-wen Pien-ying" (龙文鞭影) and "Collection of Rare and Valuable Things for Study by Children" (幼学琼林). In contiuously casting forth such trash, the reactionaries aimed at propagating to the children the inborn "goodness" and "wisdom" of people like Confucius, Mencius and Szu-ma Kuang and the assertion that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed." Do you want to be "the wise of the highest class"? The "Poems for the Child Prodigy" tells you that "the emperor cherishes brilliant scholars and the articles teach you all: Learning is the noblest of human pursuits." If the broad

masses of children are poisoned by such ideas, they will climb upward along the road that "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and docilely become the tool of the reactionary ruling classes.

By means of materialism, Lu Hsün refuted the nonsense that "K'ung Jung could yield the bigger pear to his elder brother at the age of four" or fighting over some food were both the "natural temperaments" of children. Lu Hsün was of the opinion that "fighting is influenced by the family. Don't the adults also fight for family properties and legacies? The children have just followed their examples." Therefore, in advocating "born with the possession of knowledge," Confucius, Mencius and their followers had completely distorted the universal laws governing men's understanding of things and stood on its head the relationship between the subjective and the objective. The saying that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed" is a shameless slander of the working people who make history. Through this slander, Confucius, Mencius and their ilk vainly attempted to keep the working people forever in an oppressed and exploited position. Lu Hsün warmly praised the children of the poor workers and peasants saying, "You are only poor in money but not in intelligence and wisdom. You children of the poor people have intelligence and wisdom all the same. As long as you are determined and are able to put up a struggle, you surely will succeed and have a bright future." Lu Hsün's warm encouragement was an effective criticism of idealist transcendentalism spread in primary education for children by the reactionary ruling classes.

"If the teacher is absurd, you might as well rebel against him." Lu Hsün's revolutionary rebellious spirit was a sonorous blow to the "authority of the teacher" in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and slavish education. Ever since Confucius was crowned with the title of "the greatest sage and teacher," Confucius and his followers and even the pedants in the private village schools had become sacred and involable idols in front of the children. When we read the essays "Club of the Five Mad People" (五猖会) and "From the Garden of a Hundred Herbs to the Bookhouse of Three Delicacies" (从百草园到三味书屋), we can see vivid pictures which reveal how feudal education smothered the physical and mental health of children. Since the growth of children is affected by the objective environment, what kind of people would the children be brought up by such feudal education which "does not permit children to express their indignation, sadness or happiness" but only "crams the children" with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius? Lu Hsün thought that this could only turn the children into serfs and puppets who "are yes men humble and pleasant to the eyes." How could this kind of people, after they had grown up, shoulder the heavy responsibility of overthrowing the old world and building the new world? Starting from the long-term interests of the proletarian revolution, Lu Hsün resolutely stood for fostering the revolutionary and rebellious spirit in people from their youth. Children must first have the courage to struggle against the errors of their parents or teachers. "It is certainly necessary to listen to what father and the seniors say, but what they say must also be reasonable." If what they say does not conform to objective truth and may even be the reactionary fallacies of the doctrines

of Confucius and Mencius, the children must rise up in rebellion. Only through training them from youth to acquire independent thinking and the courage to rebel can they take over the heavy responsibility of the revolution and courageously proclaim war on the old world after they grow up.

The Kuomintang reactionaries not only inherited feudal slavish education in full, but also lavishly told the children with an ulterior object in view the story of Wu Hsün who became a begggar in order to run a "free private school" at a time when class contradictions and national contradictions were becoming more acute day by day. Lu Hsün was very indignant at this shameless propaganda and could clearly discern the malicious intentions of the reactionaries. He sharply reproved the boosters of Wu Hsün and said, "What do you mean by telling the story above?" Wu Hsün was a slave who frantically propagated feudal culture and fawned on the feudal ruling class. His so-called "operation of free private schools" was none other than the use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt more and more children so as to expand the ranks of slaves. The aim of the Kuomintang reactionaries in casting forth and making a din of the dead soul of Wu Hsün sought nothing more than to induce the children to take Wu Hsün's road and servilely become docile tools of the reactionaries.

"It is really necessary to 'save the children.' This 'bears greatly on the future of our nation'!" The call to "save the children" issued at that time by Lu Hsün who had then turned a communist was distinctly different from the May 4 period. This was a violent attack launched by Lu Hsün from the angle of education for children against the anti-communist policy of national betrayal adopted by the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the "September 18" incident, the Kuomintang reactionaries frantically opposed communism and the people at home and stubbornly practiced the treacherous and capitulationist "principle of non-resistance" to foreign invasion. At this juncture, the national crisis was deep and crucial, and whether to educate children in patriotism or national betrayal was a violent struggle between the two lines and the two classes--whether to resist against Japan or to capitulate. Starting from the anti-communist political line of national betrayal of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, the Chiang Kai-shek ruling clique vigorously instilled the children with the ideas of national betrayal. Because the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of national betrayal, they made a fuss about them, and cast forth such tricks as worshipping Confucius, preaching "propriety" and advocating "filial piety." Lu Hsün clearly saw that they "actually could not think out any better tricks, but it is really pathetic to see the secondary and primary school children follow them in a circle." In order to lead the broad masses of youth and children to the correct road of resisting against Japan and patriotism, Lu Hsün had waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitulationist and traitorous reactionaries.

The first lesson in the "Reader on Teachings Derived from the Classics" for primary school officially stipulated by the Kuomintang is "the chapter delineating the purpose, objectives, means of achievement, etc. of an endeavor in the Classics on Filial Piety" (孝经·开宗明义章).

It talks nonsense saying, "Our body, hair and skin are given us by our parents and we dare not damage them. This is the beginning of filial piety." Lu Hsün aptly asked, "Is death for the country then the 'end of filial piety'?" This question had revealed the true features of the Kuomintang reactionaries who induced the children to practice capitulation and national betrayal together with them under the pretext of promoting "filial piety." Since the practice of "filial piety" forbade "damage" to even the "hair and skin," how could they resist against Japan and "die for the country"? Wouldn't the practice of "filial piety" result only in the line of capitulation and national betrayal? What was even worse was that in "a special publication for children" at that time, someone had gone so far as to suggest that the Chinese who killed the Japanese invaders should be punished with "a higher penalty." Despite his indisposition, Lu Hsün immediately wrote an article that straightforwardly condemned the writer of this article for basically not taking the stand of the Chinese, for saying something that was virtually not "human talk" and for behaving "really as a beast." He pointed out that this was a flagrant use of Confucius' lie of "loving people in general" to induce the children to "love" the enemies and the use of the slavish philosophy that "the masters who kill the slaves are not guilty but the slaves who kill their masters should be severely punished" to swindle the children into becoming slaves to imperialism. This of course aroused Lu Hsün's attention and indignation in particular.

Why did the reactionary ruling classes "vigorously urge people to practice filial piety"? Why did they publicize idealist transcendentalism? Why did they advocate "the dignity of teaching" and peddle the slaves' philosophy? Why did they conduct education on national betrayal? With one sentence, Lu Hsün laid bare all the secret of the reactionaries in using the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt the children: "To make their children beasts of burden--beasts of burden of the landlord and bourgeois classes in this country as well as of imperialism."

In criticizing the detrimental influence of religion on compulsory education in Britain, Engels said, "The minds of children are crammed with incomprehensible doctrines and various mysterious things in theology. From their childhood they have fostered hatred for religious sects and frantic bigotry, and all intellectual, spiritual and moral development has been despicably neglected." What is different is that the ruling classes of China did not use Western religion but "Confucianism" unique to China.

Lu Hsün held that it was necessary to "clearly put on record the methods and books used for educating children throughout the ages in China so as to make people understand how our ancestors and we have been educated." This summing up is very important. It can help people realize that in the sphere of education for children, a violent class struggle has at all times been going on. The proletariat must attach great significance to this struggle and resolutely win over the new generation from the influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Lu Hsün's revelation and criticism of the crimes of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in corrupting the children showed that as a Marxist, he had clearly taken this as an important component in carrying out revolutionary struggle.

In light of the heavy pollution by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the sphere of education for children, Lu Hsün put forth a combat task for the revolutionary people: "Get rid of the medicine that poisons the children and the conspiracy that degrades the future."

In addition, Lu Hsün pointed out that in the course of "getting rid of the medicine of baneful influence to the children," it was necessary to replace the medicine with new works. In the stormy old China, how could the children of the working people have the opportunity of receiving education? Therefore, Lu Hsün emphatically pointed out, "For the benefit of the new children, we must give them new works." Although very few people attached importance to this task at that time, Lu Hsün had overcome all kinds of difficulties at the extremely critical moments of the battle and translated many progressive fairy tales from other countries for the children. However, even these fairy tales were banned by the enemy. It can thus be seen how arduous the struggle waged by Lu Hsün was.

The struggle for the children is a profile of the political struggle. Today, under the warm concern and nurture of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, millions upon millions of youth and children are growing healthily to maturity. However, we must never forget that in socialist society there are still class struggle and the two-line struggle. The "theory of human nature," the "theory of getting learned in order to become an official," the "theory of docile tools," the "theory of innate genius," etc., and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are imbued with the same spirit and have extensive pernicious influence in the sphere of education for youth and children. These reactionary fallacies have been criticized in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. However, the pernicious influence of this reactionary trash is far from having been wiped out. The class enemies will still constantly change their tactics to contend with us for the younger generation.

At present, the bourgeoisie is especially enthusiastic in exploiting the lack of experience in our youth to infuse our children with all kinds of decadent and reactionary things. We must thoroughly expose and ruthlessly attack these political abettors. We should learn from Lu Hsün's revolutionary spirit, seriously learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely eliminate the "medicine" of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius "of baneful influence to the children" cast forth by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk. In the struggle to further criticize the revisionist line, we must raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, give impetus to the development of revolutionary literature and art for youth and children, create a greater number of and better revolutionary literary and art works for children and render contributions toward bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

RED FLAG BEARERS

A Respectable Standard-Bearer

- Notes from newspaper reading

by

Sha Ch'ing (沙 晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 18, 1975)

Red flag, the resplendent red flag. In 1929, Fang Ho-ming carried the red flag at the head of a column and led 71 young people to join the Red Army.....

This is an episode narrated in the newsletter "Staunch Fighters in Opposing and Guarding Against Revisionism" (published on page 1 of the June 5 issue of the Jen-min Jih-pao). After reading this newsletter, the readers will strongly feel that this veteran Red Army fighter has, for the past 46 years, all along carried the red flag and constantly advanced on the great road of revolution. In the period of revolutionary wars, in order to found the great undertaking of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he followed Chairman Mao in climbing the snow-covered mountains and crossing the grassland, fought south and north with his life at stake, and rendered distinguished service in war, carrying the red flag all the time. After national liberation, pocketing a testimonial of Party membership and carrying the baggage and flour bag on his back, he returned to his native village and took up the hoe to work as a peasant. He still carried the red flag. In the 26 years after his return to the village, for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, he did not live off past glory, nor put on airs, nor seek special treatment but toiled together with the masses until his body was covered with mud and sweat. He consciously persevered in making revolution in the countryside, adhered to the socialist orientation and was bold in resisting all kinds of erroneous tendencies. He opposed and guarded against revisionism, stood firm and still carried the red flag.

Comrade Fang Ho-ming is worthy of the name of a glorious veteran Red Army fighter. In 46 years as in a day, he has all along carried the red flag and constantly made revolution. This is most admirable. He was wounded seven times in the war and was feeble and often sick. After national liberation, according to normal practice, he could have taken a good rest under the solicitude of the organization. But he had not done so! He chose to charge ahead and take enemy position again in a new post. Today, this old comrade is nearly 70 years of age and does not enjoy good health. According to normal practice, he could also have found a more comfortable environment to peacefully pass his old age. But he has not done so! As in the past, he leads the masses in braving arduous struggle in the countryside. Fang Ho-ming has a most ample reason for doing this: "I am a Red Army fighter!" What a heroic and sincere reply this is! His heart is full of the strong revolutionary responsibility of the Red Army fighters. He is

clearly aware of the weight of the red flag on his shoulder. The 71 comrades who were enlisted with him had one after the other sacrificed their lives for paving the road to the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is precisely the blood of countless martyrs that has dyed red the red flag of the revolution. "Whenever I think of them and the cause they have not accomplished, I cannot but work with utmost efforts." Yes, in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, Fang Ho-ming has all along maintained the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit displayed in the years of the revolutionary war.

On the eve of the national liberation, Chairman Mao repeatedly taught the whole Party: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." On the revolutionary journey, whether or not one can carry the red flag to the end and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a stern task which history has set for all Communists and revolutionaries. It is very dangerous to think that since we have won certain victories in the revolution, we can stop fighting because everything is going smoothly and that we can disembark at the station and bend our minds on running our comfortable quarters.

"The journey is beset with class struggle verywhere." In the historical period of socialism, there are not only the old landlord and bourgeois elements who are not reconciled to their defeat, for new bourgeois elements will also be born because of the influence of the bourgeoisie, imperialism and revisionism and the existence of the bourgeois right. This means that there is still the social foundation for breeding revisionism. Several decades after victory was won, the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, has restored capitalism on all sides. We can never forget this historical lesson: "With the satellites going up to the skies, the red flag has fallen to the ground." In our country, the historical experience of the struggle between our Party and the revisionist line cast forth by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and company also tells us that we must guard against the danger of the emergence of revisionism, and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle for opposing and preventing revisionism.

All the new and old bourgeois and revisionist elements consider the Marxist revolutionary banner which we hold high as a thorn in the side. People like Wen Ch'i-chiu in the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Azalea Mountain" who vainly attempt to "tear off the armband and lower the red flag" will still emerge. They sometimes adopt overt, but more often covert means to corrupt certain people within our revolutionary ranks so as to stealthily lower the red flag. The complexity of struggle also lies in the class enemy's use of the method of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag for carrying out restoration activities. Therefore, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the Party's basic line, clearly distinguish what is Marxism and what is revisionism, what is socialism and what is capitalism, and smash the conspiracy of the class enemies who wave a red flag to oppose the red flag in an attempt to restore capitalism. Comrade Fang Ho-ming's "heart is lit with a hurricane lamp of class struggle" and this is the reason why he can carry the red flag and constantly forge ahead at all times. We

must use this Marxist "hurricane lamp" to light up the road ahead and in the wind and rain, raise high the red flag and never lose our bearings or come to a halt.

In order to bear the red flag and carry on the proletarian revolution through to the end, it is necessary to foster and bring up millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. As a revolutionary of the older generation, Fang Ho-ming deeply feels that training successors to the revolutionary cause is a responsibility which he cannot decline. The new generation born under the red flag cannot stand under the red flag to enjoy ready-made prosperity but must take over and carry the red flag, and continue to fight. Fang Ho-ming shows warm concern for the growth of the younger generation and pumps into them his heart's blood. Indeed, this standard-bearer "invariably stands higher, sees further and thinks more deeply than the others." He never forgets to "carry the red flag to communism!"

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Properly Carry Out the Basic Mode of Teaching Chinese Language Phoneticization To Serve the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the Education Bureau of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 25, 1975)

The experimenting of the basic mode of teaching Chinese language phoneticization for primary schools in Honan Province (hereafter called basic mode for short) began in the spring of 1973. At that time, there were only 15 first-year classes employing this mode of teaching in five primary schools in Chengchou and K'aifeng municipalities. After two and more years of practice, it was shown that the basic mode could advance the timetable and give full play to the role of Chinese language phoneticization and this was to the advantage of implementing the educational policy of the Party. By autumn 1974, more than 10,000 first-year classes had taken part in the experimenting of the basic type in the whole province, and there were points for conducting the experiment in every county and municipality, thus laying down foundation for its popularization in general in the first-year primary classes throughout the province in the autumn of this year.

I

The emergence of the basic mode of teaching has been the result of the unremitting reform of the teaching of phoneticization by the broad masses of teachers over the past many years. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the interference of and the practice of sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in the teaching of Chinese language phoneticization, coupled with the copious content and the greater concentration of difficulties in the former practice of phoneticization teaching, there emerged in some schools the phenomenon of "learning it in the lower grades, forgetting it in the middle grades and dropping everything in the senior grades." Many teachers and students regarded the teaching of phoneticization as a burden.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "in the great proletarian cultural revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching," the broad masses of workers, peasants and students and the revolutionary teachers have vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, settled accounts with their criminal acts in sabotaging the teaching of phoneticization, raised their consciousness in teaching Chinese language phoneticization, and at the same time, also put forward the demand for reforming phoneticization teaching in primary schools. Proceeding from actual conditions of the teachers and students and based on the principle of simplicity and facility, our province

had adopted the method of dispersing the difficulties in the teaching of phoneticization in primary schools and taught the rules of spelling to the students after the first term in primary school. However, this kind of handling still had difficulties, for it involved syllables in the rules of spelling which still could not be entirely avoided during the first term. So the students could only learn by rote. Afterward, through summing up the experience of the masses, the basic mode of teaching was put forward. This is an important reform in the teaching of Chinese language phoneticization teaching because it has solved problems which could not be solved for a long time in the teaching of Chinese language phoneticization.

The basic mode divides the teaching of Chinese language phoneticization into two steps. By teaching first the most basic content stipulated in the Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan before teaching the rules of spelling in the second year, thus simplifying the content of teaching, dispersing the difficulties in teaching, alleviating the teaching burden is lightened, and enabling spelling to play the part of serving of proletarian politics at an earlier date. As it is in conformity with the need of the revolution in education and the demands of the masses, it is especially convenient for the primary school teachers to study and master, and is consequently welcomed by the broad masses of teachers and students.

II

The growth of new things cannot be smooth sailing all the way. The experimenting of the basic mode of teaching is also fraught with the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines. In the course of the experiment, some comrades held that the basic mode called for the teaching of a smaller number of letters of the alphabet and putting off the teaching of a few rules, but in the future it would still be necessary to "return" to the Plan. Some comrades held that as the children were "often most impressed by the first things entering their minds," the learning of the basic mode first and the use of the rules of spelling in the Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan for rectification afterward could lead to "confusion." Taking advantage of the special feature that the basic mode was easier to learn, some comrades wantonly speeded up the rate of literacy and increased the number of characters to be learned. They one-sidedly thought that the more characters were learned the more that could show the superiority of the basic mode.

In the light of the above-mentioned problems, the leading comrades of the school Party organizations, workers' propaganda teams and poor peasant management committees in all places led the teachers to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching that "all work in schools is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students." They realized that the views and methods described above were all incorrect, for they failed to look at problems from the plane of the line and lacked at the same time the view of the whole and practical spirit. Everybody thus realized that in order to deal correctly with the basic mode it was necessary to break away from the fetters of the old traditional concepts and help it to develop and grow with wholehearted eagerness. In the experiment, they at all times

maintained placing proletarian politics in command and implementing the educational policy of the Party, and stayed vigilant against the manifestation and influence of the revisionist line in education, thus enabling the basic mode of teaching serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to carry out the basic mode of teaching properly, it is necessary to strengthen Party leadership. The Party branch of the Nanking production brigade of the Tungyaokuang commune in Linhsien county has placed this experimental work on the agenda of the Party branch in order to constantly acquaint itself with conditions and study problems. At present, the young students of the first-year experimental class of the primary school of this production brigade are already able to make use of the basic mode in spelling, and help those poor and lower-middle peasants who are illiterate or know only a few characters to study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory as well as the ten new deeds of Hsiaochinchuang. This is deeply welcomed by the broad masses of commune members.

In order to carry out the basic mode of teaching properly, it is necessary to make propaganda in society and win the support of the masses. In the past, owing to interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Chinese language phoneticization was understood by very few people in society, especially in the countryside. For the sake of mobilizing the masses and supporting the experimental work, the Party committee of the Ch'engkuang commune in Mihsien county adopted three measures: Firstly, every opportunisty is made use of to discuss the significance and advantages of the basic mode of teaching in a big way. Secondly, propaganda teams are organized to write and perform their own literary and art programs reflecting the superiority of the basic mode of teaching and give performances in the fields and on the streets. Thirdly, the first-year young students of the experimental class are allowed to make use of the basic mode of spelling to serve the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Many schools in Chengchou municipality and K'aifeng municipality have also convened meetings of parents on a number of occasions and organized the students to report their achievements to the parents. At the report meetings, some read phonetic transcriptions of quotations from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, some discussed the current situation, some told stories on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, some read from their own diaries written with Chinese characters plus phonetic signs, and some recited songs criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius composed by themselves. They were greatly welcomed by the parents.

In order to carry out the basic mode of teaching properly, it is necessary to break away from following routine and adhering to old rules and to be bold in creation and innovation. With the basic mode of teaching adopted, the young students who just entered schools, after they finished learning spelling and a small number of Chinese characters, were able to pick up Language Reader No. 1 compailed by Honan Province and read it from the beginning to the end by looking at the phonetic signs. This lively and vigorous condition of the students in study enlightened the teachers, and an old teacher said with deep understanding, "The ability of first-year pupils to read quotations from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with the help of

phonetic signs and criticze the bourgeoisie is something we did not dare to think about in the past." Many comrades, in conjunction with the revolutionary situation and their combat task, have permitted the seven-year children to organize their own theory study group and run criticize-Lin Piao and criticize-Confucius column in the manner of their elder brothers and sisters in the higher classes. This new thing has won the warm acclaims of the broad masses. The broadcasting station of K'aifeng municipality has on numerous occasions transmitted programs of these young students of the experimental class criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.

III

All county and municipal primary schools in our province have scored outstanding achievements in experimenting with the basic mode of teaching. They are mainly manifested in the following directions.

1. The basic mode of teaching helps to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the Spring Festival holidays this year, when Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory was issued, many of the young pupils o the experimental class voluntarily took up the study. In conjunction with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one young student of an experimental class in K'aifeng municipality associated his thought with the giving of parties and presents by some people in society, and wrote in his diary with Chinese characters plus phonetic signs, "Yesterday, I studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat together with Father. The proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Some people "take the back door," hold parties and give presents, and dine and drink heartily. This is the evil wind of capitalism and we must check this gust of evil wind. As a Little Red Guard, I must heighten my vigilance and must never permit myself to be influenced by bad ideas."

For the sake of occupying battlefields outside the school with proletarian ideas, many young pupils of the experimental class have also organized their younger brothers and sisters, who have not reached school age, and taught them to study quotations from Chairman Mao and to sing new songs. The young students of the experimental class of Yaots'un commune in Linhsien county have brought their own younger brothers and sisters, whose teaching they guarantee, to participate in contests for the singing of revolutionary songs and to give performances at meetings of commune members. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have a high opinion of them.

The young students of experimental classes in many places have also made use of the basic mode of spelling to rehearse literary and art programs for giving comfort performances at the water conservation worksites and making propaganda by the side of the fields.

2. The basic mode of teaching helps popularize primary school education. After adopting the basic mode of teaching, the young pupils have in general raised their ability to carry on private study and analyze and solve problems. Soon after their going to school, the children have

very quickly mastered spelling and taken the initiative in study. They are able to prepare their new lessons, go over their old lessons and catch up on the lessons they have missed. They also are able to carry out private study and discussion.

In the past, owing to interference and sabotage from the revisionist line, quite a number of the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the vast countryside, especially in the mountain regions, had no opportunity of attending school. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a very rapid development in education for the mountain regions. However, many are classes in which more than two different grades of school children are taught at the same time, or practice decentralized mobile teaching. The teachers have little time to give tutoring and the students' capacity for private study is poor. Both teaching and study take effort and time, and the results are poor. Conditions have changed following the application of the basic mode of teaching. The teacher of a class in which four different grades of school children are taught at the same time in the same classroom in the mountain region said with deep understanding, "In the past, when teaching language, the teaching of new characters alone is enough to create tension. At present, the new characters in the language course are basically solved by the students themselves. The new characters in applied mathematical problems can be read by all the students after phonetic transcription with the basic mode of spelling, and some students are also able to set their own applied problems with Chinese characters plus phonetic signs."

3. The basic mode of teaching is advantage to the reform of language teaching material for primary school. Language teaching material has a distinctive class nature, and is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletarian. Its primary task is for educating the students in ideology and political line and arming their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, so that they will have some rudimentary knowledge of Marxism, dare to criticize Confucius and embrace the thought of cherishing and learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers when they are still young, and become workers, peasants and soldiers when they grow up. In the past, however, in order to take care of the capacity of the young school children for learning a limitation was invariably imposed on the ideological nature of the lessons in the language teaching material for the lower primary grades. This year, the new edition of the Language Reader Book I for primary school published in our province has adopted the method of using Chinese characters plus phonetic signs. When a greater number of new characters that are difficult appear in this reader, they are replaced with phonetic signs. In this way, there has been some progress compared with the past on the question of correctly handling the placing of politics in command of vocation, thus strengthening the ideological nature of the teaching material, overcoming the past drawback of making use of improper characters to convey meaning, and at the same time solving the condition of introducing difficult new characters in improper sequence. There is also a more even distribution of new characters in each lesson.

4. The basic mode of teaching helps popularize the standard spoken language. For example, Wei Hung-yen and other school children of the experimental class of the Tungfanghung Primary School in Linhsien county,

made use of the basic mode of spelling to learn to speak for explaining the Hungch'i Canal. On several occasions, he went to the Hungch'i Canal to make explanations to the visitors with the standard spoken language, and was praised by the visitors from other places. Some of the young friends have also been invited to other production brigades to act as young tutors for the popularization of the standard spoken language.

Although we have scored some achievements in our experimental work, there are still many problems. Henceforth, we must continue to imle-ment the basic line of the Party and keep on correcting the orientation of our experimental work. Under the leadership of the Party committee, we must rely on the masses, grasp properly typical examples, consciously sum up experience, and push the basic mode of teaching to a new stage.

* * *

WAR PRISONERS RELEASED ON SPECIAL AMNESTY

Special Amnesty Release Chang Tieh-shih Dies from Chiang Clique Persecution in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

persecuted by the chiang kai-shek clique, chang tieh-shih, one of those recently released on special amnesty, died an abrupt death in the hongkong hotel fortuna owned by chiang clique elements, according to reports from hongkong.

after his release on special amnesty on march 19, chang tieh-shih, former colonel and chief of the political work department of the kuomintang 68th army, applied for permission to return to taiwan for family reunion. this was granted by the government of the people's republic of china. he and nine other special amnesty releasees arrived in hongkong on april 14, and turned in applications for returning to taiwan. while they were awaiting permission, the chiang clique tried every means of obstruction by finding faults with them. the bogus "president", yen chia-kan, in a public statement smeared them as "spies" and "tools of united front warfare". the chiang clique demanded that they apply for entry as "refugees" and that they must issue "anti-communist" statements in hongkong and so on and so forth. the chiang clique's secret service agency, "national security bureau", sent a "special group" to hongkong to screen the ten men applying to return to taiwan.

hongkong newspapers reported that the top policy-making authorities in taiwan had secretly instructed the "national security bureau" to scrutinize the life history and background of the ten special amnesty releasees, list them in the dossiers of "communist spies" and treat them as alien elements likely to engage in subversion against the "government".

chang tieh-shih and others were first billeted in the astor hotel. their life in hongkong was looked after by the hongkong china travel service at the request of the general office of the china travel service. duped by chiang clique special agents, chang tieh-shih moved on may 14 from the astor hotel to the hotel fortuna which is run by chiang clique elements. he was found dead in the hotel fortuna on june 4 as a victim of persecution and intimidation by chiang clique special agents.

after chang tieh-shih died, the hongkong china travel service undertook to make arrangements for his funeral and on four occasions cabled invitation to his relatives in taiwan to come to hongkong for consultations

on matters concerning the funeral. the hongkong china travel service indicated that it would show full respect to the views of chang tieh-shih's relatives concerning the funeral and the disposal of the remains of the deceased. the chiang clique again tried its utmost to obstruct this, and it even attempted to shirk its own criminal responsibility of causing chang tieh-shih's death through persecution by shifting the blame onto others. under the pressure of fair-minded public opinion from all sides, the chiang clique finally permitted chang tieh-shih's son chang jun-pei to come to hongkong on june 13. on learning of his arrival, the hongkong china travel service issued a statement to the effect that, since it might be inconvenient for chang jun-pei to consult the h.c.t.s. directly, the service had, in view of his plight, authorized the hongkong funeral home to turn over the remains of chang tieh-shih to chang jun-pei. under the control of chiang clique special agents, chang jun-pei stayed in hongkong for only 30 hours. he went to the hongkong funeral home to identify and claim the body of his father but hastened back to taiwan without waiting for the disposal of his father's body.

when he was alive, chang tieh-shih was prevented from returning to taiwan for family reunion; after his death, a proper burial of his remains is interfered with by the chiang clique. all this proves to the hilt the cruelty and feebleness of chiang ching-kuo's reactionary rule which for all this is strongly condemned by public opinion in china and abroad.

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Theatrical Festival to Open in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

a theatrical festival sponsored by the ministry of culture opens here this evening.

following two similar ones held earlier this year, the current festival draws entries from chinghai, shantung, anhwei, kiangsu and fukien provinces. 20 theatrical programmes will be presented in three rounds. included are 16 adaptations of model revolutionary theatrical works in excerpts for local operas, newly-created full length peking operas and modern dramas, as well as short local operettas, music and dances.

the current festival is a partial review of what the literary and art workers in the five provinces have achieved in learning from the model revolutionary theatrical works, adapting them for local operatic stage, and their new creative works.

the participating delegations pledged they would deepen their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, learn from the experience gained in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works, and extensively solicit the opinions of the worker-peasant-soldier audiences in the course of the festival, so as to bring the militant role of revolutionary literature and art into fuller play in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WORKING WOMEN

Socialist System Ensures Full Employment for Working Women

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 18, 1975)

owing to new china's expanding socialist construction, working women in the important north china industrial city of tientsin are assured of full employment.

women who have stepped out of the confines of their homes now form an important force in the city's industry.

in semi-feudal, semi-colonial old china, industry and commerce in tientsin were ravaged under the pincer-like oppression by imperialism and bureaucrat capital as in other major chinese cities. some factories exploited the cheap labour power of women and children, who were constantly menaced by unemployment. only with liberation in 1949 did the city's 24,000 women workers stand up and get rid of the fear of losing their jobs.

many new factories have been set up since then, and a large number of old ones were expanded. the city's women workers now number 530,000.

li chen, a textile worker, is now on the standing committee of the municipal women's federation. she said, "in the past, only a small number of women were hired by the textile and other light industries. no woman was ever employed in such trades as machine-

building, power, communications and metallurgy. today large numbers of women are working side by side with men in all trades and professions, in both heavy and light industries, and at all posts that suit them physiologically. the party and government encourage women to take part in social production, and actively create conditions to have all working women employed. this shows the superiority of the socialist system in our country."

women's emancipation accompanies social or class emancipation, li chen added. after liberation, the party organizations and people's government in the city organized the masses, including working women, for the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this raised women's political consciousness and their status. they began to enjoy the same rights as men.

recalling how women workers of the tientsin hungchi embroidery mill joined in socially productive labour, sun kuei-fang, now chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee, said in an interview:

"we all wanted to participate in socially productive labour and improve our status as women. but that was impossible until we working people became masters of the country."

she recalled how the women's federation in 1952 organized a study of engels' teaching: "the emancipation of women and their equality with men are impossible and must remain so as long as women are excluded from socially productive labour and restricted to housework, which is private."

so sun kuei-fang and seven other housewives started an embroidery shop. in the absence of necessary equipment and raw material, the founders brought sewing machines and scissors, needles and thread from home. gradually they accumulated funds, bought better equipment and expanded production. the state gave them assistance by providing them with raw material and helping to market their products. by now the workshop has grown into a mill with more than 300 workers and 250 sewing machines that turns out 20 different categories of embroidery works.

sun kuei-fang matured politically while participating in socially productive labour and became a cadre. she is proficient in every process from cutting, sewing and embroidering to final ironing. she leads the workers in revolution and production and is liked and supported by them.

through the dynasties, the reactionary ruling classes in old china invariably spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius to poison people's minds. claiming that "lack of talent is a virtue in women". they

limited women's role to household work and human reproduction. that is why women must break with the fetters of old ideas and the force of habit in order to take part in social labour without constraint.

this was shown by the experience of wang yueh-chiu, a trade unionist in charge of women's work at the tientsin motor plant. when she first applied for work at the plant shortly after liberation in 1949, she was derided by those affected with old ways of thinking. but this did not stop her, because she knew from her political study that she was doing the right thing.

she said: "i'm not working merely to earn more money for the family. a socialist-minded woman must contribute her share to the country's revolution and construction."

in 1951 she became the first woman worker in the plant. of the plant's present number of 4,800 workers, more than 1,300 are women who are handling all types of shop work.

every factory trade union organization in tientsin has a female committee member in charge of work among women. she is responsible for conveying the demands of the women workers to the factory leadership and helping them overcome any difficulty they may have. work along this line has been instrumental in ensuring full employment for working women in tientsin.

to effect the full employment of working women, the city has taken on a number of women for industrial work by a planned percentage every year and has also encouraged housewives to set up medium-sized or small factories on their own. the great proletarian cultural revolution has released a greater labour force from among women. more than 100,000 housewives stepped out of their homes to work in 800 new neighbourhood workshops. in addition, well over 40,000 women joined the "may 7" production groups which mushroomed everywhere as a new type of productive organization under the guidance of the instruction issued by chairman mao on may 7, 1966. led by residents' committees, these groups do processing work for factories or render all kinds of services to nearby inhabitants. though aging or physically weak, some women may also take part in certain types of social production that lie within their capacity. even the deaf and mute, the blind and the disabled may contribute their share to socialism.

to enable women to take part in political activities, productive labour and general studies as men do, the party and government help them solve their special problems arising from their physiological conditions and household work and the need to take care of their children. after liberation, under state regulations

on the protection of women workers, tientsin city clearly stipulated for equal pay for equal work among men and women, strictly prohibited dismissals of expectant or nursing mothers, and provided for special care for women workers during pregnancy, childbirth and the nursing period. factories and other enterprises in tientsin have taken specific measures to protect women workers' vital interests and health.

after describing how the state has created the conditions for effecting the full employment of working women, li chen said with deep feeling, "contrasting the past with the present, we see we owe our happiness today to the party's leadership and the socialist system. we will work whole-heartedly to achieve success in revolution and production and give our all to the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

WOMEN COTTON GROWERS

Noted Women Cotton Grower Makes New Achievement

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 17, 1975)

the latest record set by nationally known women cotton grower chang chiu-hsiang is 1876.5 kilograms of ginned cotton per hectare. this was made last year on a 4.3-hectare plot her team opened in 1973. this all-time high for the 20 years her team has been growing cotton was set in the paitien production brigade which averaged 1162.5 kilograms per hectare.

68-year-old chang chiu-hsiang, deputy party secretary of this shensi province brigade, has led the pace-setting women's team for two decades. she has attended 17 meetings in peking on production, scientific research and other matters. she met the great leader chairman mao on nine occasions. she is a specially invited research fellow of the shensi provincial academy of agricultural sciences and a part-time lecturer at the northwest china agricultural college.

chang chiu-hsiang was already 42 years old when china was liberated in 1949. her father fled famine in shantung to shensi province when she was three. she was sold as a foster child to a poor family. she was married at 19 and widowed a couple of years after. she hired out as a wet nurse, but her own child died in starvation. her second husband fled being

pressganged into the reactionary army, leaving chiu-hsiang and two children in dire poverty. she had to sell her daughter.

party education after liberation taught her that the working people, the bitterly oppressed women in particular, could win complete emancipation only through revolutionary struggles led by the party. she became an activist in political work and was elected the first woman village head in the county. she took the lead in the land reform in struggling against despotic landlords. she pioneered the first mutual-aid team and then the elementary agricultural producers' cooperative in the county. she was admitted into the commune party.

as deputy director of the palitien agricultural cooperative in 1955, chang chiu-hsiang thought of ways to increase production and show the superiority of collectivization. weinan county is located in the weiho river basin. long a cotton growing area, it had small harvests before liberation. chang chiu-hsiang persuaded eight other women to start a cotton growing team to aim for high yield.

the township party secretary encouraged chang chiu-hsiang in the face of scepticism about what women could do. the leadership supplied her team with good seed and chemical fertilizer. agro-technicians were occasionally sent to help.

convinced that both success and failure would teach something, she dared to make experiments. that very year, the experimental plot yielded an equivalent of 750 kilograms of ginned cotton per hectare, a new record for the area.

the provincial women's federation called on women thoughout the province to learn from chang chiu-hsiang. scientific research units sent people to help the team sum up the experience to pass it on.

chang chiu-hsiang has kept probing how to grow more cotton. the state arranged for her to tour the country to pass on her experience and assimilate the strong points of others.

she was elected to the presidium when she attended the 4th session of the 2nd national people's congress in peking in 1963. chairman mao warmly shook hands with her on the rostrum and she pledged to continue contributing to the revolution.

chang chiu-hsiang's team in 1973 reclaimed 4.3 hectares of cotton fields on the bank of the weiho river, a major shensi province tributary of the yellow river. the crop grew very well until a flood on the eve of picking buried the crop in 1.5 metres of silt.

she called the cadres and commune members at the

riverside when preparations were made the next year for sowing. she declared: "last year's water destroyed our cotton. this year we must wrest a good harvest from this spot." everyone agreed except one person who advised her to concentrate her effort on the original plot so as to preserve her record. chang chiu-hsiang retorted that honour was not her goal, but to serve all the people.

she inspected the flooded area ten times to devise ways to improve the soil and ensure sowing in good time. all this brought a record harvest that year.

regarding her rich experience as the people's wealth, she passes it on without reservation. last year, she spoke to 50,000 visitors from all parts of the country.

over the past two decades, many communes and brigades in shensi have developed cotton fields patterned on chang chiu-hsiang's. last year an emulation campaign in the province involved 80,000 women's cotton growing teams with 830,000 participants. they are responsible for 67,000 hectares, one-third of the province's cotton acreage. in weinan prefecture alone, 200 teams got 1,500 kilograms of ginned cotton per hectare.

chang chiu-hsiang and her family were reunited after liberation. her 71-year-old husband is a member of her production brigade.

SUMMER HARVESTING & SOWING

Chinese Armymen Help with Summer Harvesting and Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are busy helping commune peasants in the current summer harvesting and sowing and studying marxist-leninist theory with them.

the commanders of an airborne unit took the initiative in going to help with the harvesting as they had raised their revolutionary enthusiasm in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they included all the 380 battalion and regimental cadres attending a theoretical study class. encouraged by the exemplary action of their commanders, the fighters vied with each other for reaping fast and well.

officers and men of a company with a glorious revolutionary tradition handed down from the early days of the chinese revolution, were weeding the fields of a production brigade when it started raining. bundles of harvested wheat lying in the fields would get soaked. the armymen immediately rushed them to the threshing ground, preventing any damage.

after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, commanders and fighters of a regiment under the p.l.a. nanking units regarded their support to the communes as an important measure to implement chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", to promote the excellent situation in both revolution and production and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. the regimental party committee spared much of its manpower and material to help with summer harvesting and sowing in the area where the regiment stationed. they have helped the commune peasants harvest 66 hectares of wheat and rapeseed, transplant rice seedlings on 33 hectares and send 2,000 basketfuls of manure to the fields. the regiment has sent medical teams to cure and prevent diseases for people working in the fields.

the regiment's commanders and fighters took advantage of the farmwork to learn from the people. during work breaks, they invited poor and lower-middle peasants to talk about gains in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great changes brought about by the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. this served as a profound education for the commanders and fighters.

men of a p.l.a. wuhan unit stationed in huihsien county, honan province, have in the past few days harvested 133 hectares of wheat, carted 300 cubic metres of manure to the fields and ploughed and levelled more than five hectares for the communes and brigades. the unit's medical workers, carrying their medical kits, went among the peasants to help with the harvesting and sowing. the unit set up a technical group that has repaired 70 tractors, pumps and horse-drawn carts.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Shanghai Medical Team Serves Minority People Well

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jun. 18, 1975)

In the last twelve months a team of over a hundred medical workers, drawn from shanghai's 18 medical departments, have won acclaim from the people of the miao and tung autonomous prefecture in kweichow province. they often have had to travel 30 to 40 kilometres a day over rough terrain on their visits to patients. they have dealt with many difficult cases and given prompt treatment in some emergency cases in tienchu and sansui counties where there are concentrations of these nationalities.

on one occasion last autumn a woman commune member of the yangtai production brigade fell from a ten-metre-high persimmon tree and sustained serious injuries. some of the shanghai doctors who were touring the area came to her aid immediately and, with the help of a local barefoot doctor, had her out of danger in three days by combining chinese and western methods of treatment. some of the medicinal herbs freshly picked for her by the doctors proved very effective. to help the injured woman, they also built a special bed for her. she was quite well again in a few months.

in the tungfeng and tailieh areas in sansui county, the shanghai doctors came across many cataract sufferers, but they had no eye specialist among them. the doctors were anxious to treat the patients and sent some members of their team to study the treatment specially, while others wrote to shanghai asking for special medical literature on the subject. they gradually accumulated experience and were able to form a group specializing in cataract treatment. in less than two months the group helped some 20 patients regain their eyesight.

in addition to giving medical treatment, the shanghai doctors enthusiastically helped the local cooperative medical service and trained local barefoot doctors. they even climbed mountains and cliffs to get medicinal herb specimens for the barefoot doctors and also let them practise acupuncture and giving injections on the shanghai doctors themselves. the shanghai doctors helped set up cooperative medical stations in all the 40 people's communes they worked in during the past year. in particular, they trained 470 local barefoot doctors who have become known as "medical teams that never leave us". these local doctors are becoming more and more competent in treating common and recurrent diseases and in performing minor operations.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Marxist Study Promotes Steel Production in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

the capital iron and steel company, which overfulfilled state targets for six years in a row, has vigorously developed production in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the first five months of this year, steel, rolled steel, iron ore, cast iron pipes, ferro-alloys, refractory materials and synthetic ammonia showed rises up to 10 per cent over the same period last year, and twice as many new products were trial-produced. in quality, the products improved steadily, and 33 major ones reached or surpassed previous peaks.

workers and cadres of the company have seriously studied and discussed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and tried hard to grasp it by integrating theory with practice following the publication of chairman mao's important instruction concerning theory and selections from the expositions by marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

study classes and reports sponsored at the company, factory or mine, and workshop levels were attended by more than 30,000 people in three months. party committees at various levels organized more than 150 meetings for the exchange of experience in the study.

the workers and cadres discussed the relation between success in socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and saw more clearly the significance of developing the steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they noted that a strong material basis is essential for consolidating this dictatorship, and steel must be grasped as the key link in developing industry. a growth of the steel industry leads to faster progress in all other industries and consequently a much greater speed in socialist construction. in the discussions, they saw ever more clearly their arduous task and heavy responsibility and pledged to make all-out efforts to grasp revolution and promote production and achieve successes in the interest of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

workers of the steel plant seized every minute and second to produce more high-quality steel. they succeeded in producing spring steel for the motor vehicle industry and other high-grade steels while overfulfilling the targets for iron for industrial use, silicon steel, welding rods and other high-quality products. in the

revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, workers of the no.2 rolling mill worked hard to tap production potential and increase rolled steel output. cadres and workers of the second workshop in the mill pooled their efforts to build a double layer table of the lifting type behind the stand of the rolling mill in some 20 days to double work efficiency. by june 10, the mill had fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year and effected a 40 per cent rise over the same 1974 period.

studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, workers, cadres and technicians of the capital iron and steel company have further planted in themselves an overall point of view and promoted unity and co-operation. conducting production and maintenance at the same time, workers of the sintering shop worked hard to raise the quality of sintered ore and provide the blast furnaces with sufficient dressed ore to ensure a high output. workers in the transport department and the power plant did everything to support steel production. an overhaul of the no. 7 blowing engine, which normally took six days, was completed in a little over two days by workers of the power plant in a race against time and by communist youth league members of the electrical appliances repair plant and the transport department who came in to help in their spare time. iron smelters at the no. one blast furnace ensured a steady rise in output with each shift getting things ready for the next one.

leading members of party committees at all levels took the lead in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in criticizing the ideology of bourgeois right, conscientiously improved their style of work, and took part in productive labour and conducted investigations at the grass roots. some of them guided the workers in their study by giving talks and holding discussions with them. a deputy-secretary of the rolling mill party committee worked at the head of a team of office cadres at the toughest jobs in the no. 850 blooming workship while making investigations there, and this brought the workers' enthusiasm to greater heights.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Museum Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

wang yeh-chiu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, met with all members of the british museum delegation led by malcolm macdonald, president of the great britain-china centre, and gave a dinner in their honour here this evening.

wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CUBA

New Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

li shan-yi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of cuba, left here for post by air today.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Ecuador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

wang yung-an, head of the chinese exhibition delegation to ecuador, left here for quito by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman li yung-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Feature Story: Chinese Performing Arts Troupe in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jun. 17, 1975)

guyana in may was wrapped in an atmosphere of solidarity and militancy of asian, african and latin american peoples. when the chinese performing arts troupe flew into the guyana capital on may 17, the visit of a number of asian and african leaders had just ended. the streets were gay with national flags and coloured streamers. a week of activities in solidarity with african freedom fighters was about to begin. on the evening of may 18, at "umana yana" hall, a memorial to the african people's struggle for liberation, guyana minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley gave a reception in honour of the troupe. at the entrance four flaming torches lit up the inscription: "the torch of freedom will in us remain burning where oppression reigns". the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. on may 26, there were rousing parades and meetings to celebrate the 9th anniversary of national independence. the close ties between the peoples of china and guyana was entwined with the comradeship of the third world peoples in the struggle against hegemonism.

through its repertoire of vocal and instrumental solos, orchestra music, and dances, the chinese troupe depicted the militant life of the multi-national chinese socialist society and the worker, peasant, and soldier revolutionary heroes. they also presented some newly-learned local songs and musical pieces which reflect the guyana people's love for their country. their programme was warmly received and highly appreciated. "guyana graphic", the largest circulation daily, had this to say: "the audience were left in a virtual daze after the troupe had delighted them with their versatility in the songs and dances highlighting the chinese revolution and the struggle to be free." an article published in "new nation", organ of the ruling people's national congress, said that the performers left the public "with a feeling that this is really what the revolution in arts and literature in china has been about". "if our struggle is only now started, then we have certainly received a great deal of encouragement from the chinese," it added. the audience and the press also showed great interest in the presentations of guyana music. at the end of the premiere, a grey-haired woman came forward to thank soprano chu feng-po for her rendering of the well known guyana song "o, beautiful guyana". she was the 86 years old mother of the late woman

composer of the song. her eyes were wet with tears as she took chu's hands in hers and said: "my daughter had an early death. but you have expressed her love for guyana. thank you, thank you exclamation"

the chinese troupe was deeply moved by its hospitable reception in guyana and the warm feelings shown by the population for the chinese people. president and mrs. arthur chung, cabinet ministers and many friends from art and literary circles were among the first night audience. a georgetown piano tuner of 80 odd years worked hard to prepare the instrument for pianist yin cheng-chung. once he worked for 10 hours at a stretch. when he was leaving, he left his address with yin and said: "i must try to live to a hundred to hear more from you." the care and affection of the government and people, said one member of the troupe, encouraged them a great deal on their tour.

the troupe gave its last performance at an open air theatre in a park in new amsterdam on may 26. a sudden change in the weather brought on a tropical downpour. but the performance continued as if nothing had happened. as for the 7,000 spectators, they either shared their umbrellas in groups of three or four, or held their upturned seats over their heads for shelter, or simply let the rain soak them to the skin, but not one person left. at one point, the sound of drums and gongs in "the triumphant return of the fishermen" mingled with the rattle of the rain and outbursts of applause. it seemed a happy coincidence that as wang chang-yuan was rendering her cheng solo "battling the typhoon", a piece about china's dock workers protecting state property, the storm began to abate and eventually ceased. the audience expressed their appreciation at the conquest of the storm both off and on stage. then the troupe members swept the rain water off the stage and performed three dances under a starry sky. the spectators once again rewarded them with prolonged cheers. "what splendid teamwork exclamation" one commented.

the troupe's performance tour in this caribbean "land of waters" coincided with the day when the great leader chairman mao issued his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" 33 years ago. on this day, the 23rd of may, the troupe was sailing on the essequibo river on its way to the countryside in anna regina to give a performance. together, the troupe's members reviewed this passage from chairman mao's teachings: "in my opinion, it consists fundamentally of the problems of working for the masses and how to work for the masses." encouraged by chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the troupe's members made up their minds to do as good a job as possible in order not to fall short of the hopes of the chinese people and the expectations of the people of guyana.

availing themselves of the chance offered by their visit, the chinese troupe acquainted themselves with the history of the guyana people's protracted and heroic struggles to get rid of the colonialist yoke. they saw personally the achievements of the guyana people in their present struggle to preserve their national independence and develop the national economy. the troupe gave a performance before thousands of miners in linden, a bauxite mining centre. "cuffy square" in linden is dedicated to the memory of the 1763 armed uprising against dutch colonial rule which was led by a black slave after whom the square is named. in the courageous spirit of cuffy the slave, the guyana people fought for and won their national independence in 1966 after years of hard struggle. thereafter, the government and people have carried on a fight for economic independence. they have taken successive actions as in the case of the bauxite industry, the country's most important economic sector, which was taken back from the u.s. capitalist ownership. the "guybau" signs for the state-owned "guyana bauxite company" are seen everywhere in linden. the guyana people take great pride in this evidence of successful struggle to defend their natural resources.

at the independence day celebration, two days before the troupe left, prime minister forbes burnham declared the nationalization of two foreign-owned sugar mills and plantations. cultural minister field-ridley told the chinese troupe that in the field of literature and art, the guyana government was directing its efforts to eucourage the development of a national liberature and art to counter the influences of corrupt western imperialist culture. while the troupe was visiting the national dance school, a dance teacher explained that she had created a "sugar workers' dance" and was collecting material on the national hero cuffy for a full-length dance drama.

on the morning of may 28, taking leave of their guyana friends, the members of the chinese arts troupe remembered the streamer displayed the "umana yana" hall: "the torch of freedom will in us remain burning where oppression reigns". the courageous guyana people would fight on, they knew, and the chinese people would always stand by them in their triumphant march forward.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Play-off Matches Wound Up at Asian Cup Group Three Qualifying Round Tournament

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 16, 1975)

a schedule for the round-robin series of the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament has been made known here following the three play-off matches in the past two days.

in the three play-off matches, hongkong defeated japan 4:3 and singapore won from brunei six-nil. china won from the democratic people's republic of korea one-nil.

based on the play-off match results, hongkong, brunei and china are in group a and japan, singapore and the d.p.r.k. in group b. matches in the two groups will be held on a round-robin series. the first winning team of group a will meet the second winning team of group b and the first winning team of group b will take on the second winning team of group a in two semi-final matches. the winners of both matches will meet in the finals and both of them will quality for the asian cup finals in iran next year.

in the three play-off matches, players of the six football teams showed fine sportsmanship and played to the best of their ability. an atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed at the field to the wide acclaim of the football enthusiasts. in the hongkong-japan match, the players of the two sides put up a spirited fight but the keenly-contested match ended in a draw at the end of the original 90 minutes. under the rules of the competition, no extra time is offered and the tie-breaking penalty kick system enforced to determine the winner. hongkong finally emerged victorious 4:3. the japanese team placed third at the football tournament of the 1968 olympics but its several stellar players were not able to take part in the current tournament because of injuries. in this match, the robust japanese players put up a brilliant performance with their fast speed and remarkable coordination. the hongkong footballers played up to their level best with flawless individual skill and powerful attacks.

the brunei team was less experienced in international contest but its young players went all out in their spirited game. though trailing behind, they showed an indomitable spirit which left good impressions on the football enthusiasts. the singapore team recently took part in a number of international matches and made very quick progress. its players are nimble and active in defence. the d.p.r.k. team drew the attention of

world football circles when it eliminated an italian team 1:0 at the 1966 world cup. it defeated china at the asian games last year. the chinese team recruited four newcomers to the current tournament. in the d.p.r.k.-china match, the players of the two teams brought their speed into full play. the korean team launched all-out attacks to spreadeagle the stone-wall defence of the chinese team they were often locked in the mid-field tussle. in the 40th minute of the first half, hsiang heng-ching of china centred the ball from the right side. his team-mate chih shang-pin and a korean player jumped up for the ball which dropped in the goal area in front of another chinese player li kuo-ning. as the ball bounced up, li kuo-ning slammed the ball into the net. the thrill-packed performance of the korean and chinese players drew warm applause from the football enthusiasts.

chinese coach chang chun-hsiu said at the end of the match: "this is a match with friendship prevailing throughout. through the match, we have learned football technique from the korean team. the korean players are very remarkable for their physical efficiency, speed and team coordination."

the chinese team is scheduled to meet brunei tomorrow and hongkong on june 21.

Round-robin Series of Asian Cup Hongkong Tournament Begins

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 17, 1975)

the round-robin series of the group three qualifying round of the sixth asian cup football tournament began here this evening.

in the two matches played amidst rain, china defeated brunei 10:1 and the democratic people's republic of korea won from japan one-nil.

the match between china and brunei, the first encounter between the chinese and brunei players, was held in a friendly atmosphere. the brunei team showed better performance than in the play-off contest. the brunei players fought doggedly while lagging behind in match score. half-time score stood at 5-nil in favour of the chinese team. in the three minutes before the final whistle, the brunei team centred the ball from the left goal line and m. rosli drove it to the net. at the end of the match, the players of the two teams rushed forward to warmly shake hands with and hug each other and left the field hand in hand.

in a pre-match interview with the press, brunei team leader ali hassan and coach yahya ibrahim said that the brunei team has come to take part in the tournament to learn from other teams. the brunei players wish, through their match with the chinese team, to enhance their friendship with the chinese players and at the same time, raise their technical level.

the d.p.r.k.-japan match was an evenly-contested one. braving the rain, the players of the two teams played a "total" match coupled with fast attacks. the japanese players brought spring, agility and offensives on the two wings to their advantage and time and again, attacked the goal-mouth of their opponent with long forward passes. their respect for the referee drew wide acclaim from the football enthusiasts. the korean players showed good stamina, had the speedier attack and often unhesitated to shoot even 20 metres away from the goal box.

the first half ended in a goalless tie. in the second half, the korean team was awarded a direct free kick two metres outside the goal area and a japanese player touched the free kick with his hand during its execution. then, a penalty kick was awarded and korean player an seuk converted it to put his team one up and break the draw.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Public Figures Discuss Anti-Hegemony Issue

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 17, 1975)

many well-known japanese people are expressing opposition to the hegemonism of the super-powers and strongly demanding that an anti-hegemony clause be included in the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty. some of them voiced their opinions at recent discussions and lectures organized here by the china research institute, an organization set up by influential persons.

on june 12, shinichiro shiranishi, editor of the japanese fortnightly "present-day asia", lecturing on "hegemony-seeking soviet union" pointed out that the soviet pursuit of hegemony abroad is an extension of its domestic fascist rule, and that its increased military strength in asia is firstly aimed at a confrontation with the u.s. seventh fleet and secondly directed against the japanese islands and china. he said: "the soviet union is

seeking hegemony in various parts of the world. its path, however, similar to that taken by the united states in the past, is doomed to failure."

on june 13, masuo fujii, a member of the china research institute, stated that u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism which form the first world are both enemies of the peoples of all countries. he said that under spurious signboard of socialism, the soviet union is engaged in imperialist aggressive actions, controlling, bullying and interfering in the affairs of other countries. he described the soviet union as having degenerated from socialism to social-imperialism. he denounced soviet revisionist social-imperialism as "the most dangerous enemy of the third world people".

fujii emphasized that everyone who is really opposed to hegemonism should energetically work for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty which includes the anti-hegemony clause in its text.

michio iwamura, director of the china research institute, speaking at a meeting on june 14, said there is still an adverse current in japan which seeks to undermine the japan-china joint statement. he said it is necessary to confirm the joint statement in the form of a treaty in order to destroy that adverse current. he said, "at present, the soviet union is contending with the united states for hegemony in the asian region. this poses a grave, new threat to japan. in this situation, it is increasingly important to reaffirm the orientation of the japan-china joint statement through a peace and friendship treaty. this is of immense importance to japan's peace and independence."

hideo din, a socialist diet member, said, "i consider that a treaty which guarantees lasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples from generation to generation must include a provision of opposition to any country or group of countries seeking hegemony, otherwise it will not be acceptable."

tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said that to conclude a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship with a definite anti-hegemony clause is to safeguard japan's sovereignty, independence, neutrality and peace.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets New Zealand Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

chinese vice-premier ku mu this morning met and had a friendly talk with warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and minister of energy resources, mrs. freer and their party.

j.g. carter, counsellor of the new zealand embassy here, was present.

present were also minister li chiang of foreign trade and deputy director wu fan-wu of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

Chinese-New Zealand Agreement on Reciprocal Registration of Trade Marks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and new zealand minister of trade and industry warren w. freer exchanged letters here today to confirm the agreement on reciprocal registration of trade marks between the two countries.

present at the ceremony for the exchange of letters were mrs. freer, minister freer's party and counsellor of the new zealand embassy in peking j.g. carter.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, including sun so-chang, li chuan and wei huan-tu.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves for Nigeria and Other Three African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

a chinese track and field team with chin chang-huai as team leader and li hsiao-shan as deputy team leader left here by air yesterday evening for friendly visits to nigeria, ghana, uganda and the sudan.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Feature Story: Chinese Medical Team in Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jun. 16, 1975)

the friendship between the chinese and sierra leonean people was vividly reflected everywhere in the rotifunk town hospital in the southern province of sierra leone. in the out-patient ward and the wards, the medical workers of the two countries cooperated closely with each other in the treatment of patients. outside the wards were fully recovered patients who came to thank the sierra leonean and chinese medical workers before leaving the hospital. the chinese medical workers have formed a deep friendship with the sierra leonean medical workers and patients through getting together day and night and cooperating and helping each other in work ever since the arrival of the chinese medical team two years ago.

little linch can stand on her feet now

in a recent visit to this hospital, the correspondent saw a ten-year-old sierra leonean girl learning how to walk with the help of a stick. she nodded with an affectionate smile whenever she met a chinese man or woman and told them the medical treatment she had received. this girl, linch, was afflicted with poliomyelitis at two and was crippled in both legs. she could not stand or walk after all kinds of treatments. as a result she had emancipated legs and exceptionally strong hands and arms. her grandmother brought her to this hospital in march last year. after careful examination, the chinese doctors decided on a complex

treatment by combining acupuncture, massage and injection at vital points with taking of medicine, which was approved by the hospital authorities. the medical workers of the two countries cooperated closely in treating the little girl who gave active response. after one week, she was able to stand by putting her hands on the wall. in order to strengthen her legs, she repeatedly practised standing with the help of a chair or the wall in spite of the piercing pain in her joints and knees. after a period of hard practice, her leg muscles began to grow and she was able to walk with the help of a stick. her dream to walk on her own legs had come true. on that day, linch and her grandmother were so excited with joy that they held the chinese doctor's hands tightly with tears in their eyes and were too exhilarated for speech. at last, the old lady said: "thank you, the chinese doctors have enabled my grand daughter to stop crawling."

help each other, advance together

the chinese medical team had the enthusiastic help of the leadership and staff of the hospital and in particular the help of superintendent dr. a.g. jumani who sent reference materials including film strips, which he had accumulated for many years, to the chinese medical team to enrich their knowledge of common and recurrent tropical diseases. whenever this was referred to by the chinese friends, he said amicably "it is our duty to help you acquire more knowledge and know more."

the chinese doctors unreservedly acquainted the sierra leonean friends all their expertise. the chinese medical personnel were deeply impressed by the sierra leonean medical workers who studied hard and practised courageously to develop the medical and health service of their country.

male nurse shermann is very keen in his studies. with deep hatred for the medical system under the former colonial rule, he often said angrily: at that time, we, nurses were merely attendants and not allowed to learn such things like intravenous injection. today, our country has won independence so i should learn as quickly as possible to serve the motherland better. soon after he came to work in the hospital he learned how to give blood tranfusion and intravenous dripping. he watched the performance of the chinese doctors carefully, made notes and sought instruction. the chinese doctors always answered his questions patiently. after working hours, he frequently looked up medical books in reference to cases he came across in the hospital and stayed up late. he spent his holidays and sundays in the hospital, learning from the doctors on duty. through assiduous study and hard work, shermann was able to give in about two

weeks intravenous injection and blood transfusion, and grasp thorough sterilization during operations and nursing.

in the operating theatre, an anaesthetic probationer bangura, like shermann, studied arduously and paid special attention to learning and raising his medical technique through practice. he often took part in emergency operations at his own request and never missed a chance of learning in practice. one day, as he was about to leave for home after taking part in several operations he saw the arrival of a patient requiring an emergency operation. bangura immediately went back to the operating theatre and insisted on participating in the operation. the chinese doctor persuaded him to go home to have a rest after a whole day's work but he insisted on staying. in the course of the operation which lasted more than five hours, bangura skilfully helped the surgeon doing the operation, kept a close watch on the patient and made detailed recordings. though bangura had worked for 13 hours that day, he was still in high spirits and full of energy. when asked whether he was tired, he answered with a smile: "the more clinical practice i have, the more ability i can acquire for building my motherland. no matter how tired i am, i am glad." bangura mastered the technique of local anaesthesia and general anaesthesia in less than half a year and accumulated a great deal of clinical experience.

warm concern

on august 27, 1973, sierra leonean president siaka stevens came to the town of rotifunk in a helicopter. as soon as president stevens alighted from the plane, he went straight to the out-patient ward where warm applause and cheers burst out instantly. the president inspected all the departments and wards of the hospital, shook hands and had a cordial talk with the chinese medical workers present. he praised the industrious work and sincere cooperation of the medical personnel of the two countries. the chinese medical workers said that they would modestly learn from the sierra leonean people and serve them better. before leaving, president stevens posed for a photo with the sierra leonean and chinese medical workers of the hospital.

during its stay in the friendly country, the chinese medical team was impressed by the cordial regards of the sierra leonean people everywhere and received their great support in work and daily life. on being told that the chinese doctors had difficulty in learning the local language, a 70-year-old man sent them next day a book on the local language with english notes added by him in every page. one evening, the refrigerator in the chinese team's canteen caught fire because of oil leakage. the canteen and dormitory of the chinese

medical team were menaced by the swiftly spreading fire. at this critical moment, all the sierra leonean people nearby rushed to the spot to help extinguish the fire. old male nurse earnst koroma was exceptionally brave in fighting the fire. with the help of the local people, the fire was put out and the property of the chinese team was saved. the profound friendship shown by the sierra leonean people towards the chinese people moved the chinese medical personnel deeply and inspired them to serve the sierra leonean people even more effectively.

CHINA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Back in Peking
After Performance Tour of Trinidad and
Tobago, Guyana, Venezuela

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

the performing arts troupe of china with hao liang as leader and ting hsueh-sung as deputy leader returned to peking by air at noon today after a friendship performance tour of trinidad and tobago, guyana and venezuela.

the troupe was met at the airport by yu hui-yung, minister of culture, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chang wei-min, wang man-tien and liu ching-tang, as well as representatives from literary and art circles in the chinese capital.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the co-operative republic of guyana in peking, was present.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Peking Reception for Spanish Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening for the visit to china of the spanish men's basketball team led by ernesto segura de luna, president of the basketball federation of spain.

present at the reception were president chao cheng-hung of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) and leading member mou tso-yun of the chinese basketball association, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

present were don guillermo brugarolas marsllorens, charge d'affaires ad interim of the spanish embassy here.

at the banquet, mou tso-yun and ernesto segura de luna in their speeches expressed the wish that the friendly sports exchange between china and spain would increase daily and the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries would develop constantly.

the spanish men's basketball team arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Discusses Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 16, 1975)

the u.n. security council concluded its debate on the situation in cyprus today. by a vote of 14 in favour, the council adopted on june 13 a draft resolution extending the period of the united nations peace-keeping force's stay in cyprus for another six months. china did not take part in the voting.

in a statement issued after the voting, chinese representative chuang yen said, "the chinese delegation's stand on the question of cyprus has been consistent and clear." the chinese delegation, he said, was in favour of part of the draft resolution. however,

as the draft resolution mainly concerned the question of the u.n. peace-keeping force on which the chinese delegation has always held its position of principle, it did not participate in the voting, he said.

"we are pleased to note that over the recent period the parties concerned with the cyprus question have already started their talks and achieved initial progress. we sincerely hope that the two cypriot communities and the parties concerned will continue to do away with superpower meddling and intervention, take the overall interests to heart, conduct peaceful and patient negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and strive for an early and reasonable settlement of the cyprus question," he said.

representatives of member states of the security council as well as those of greece, turkey and the greek and turkish cypriot communities made statements during the debate.

soviet representative malik this time did not dare to reiterate his proposal of sending a special mission of the security council to cyprus. nevertheless, he tried to sell out the so-called proposal for an extensive "international conference" in an attempt to interfere in the affairs of cyprus and contend with the other superpower. this proposal was also cold-shouldered at the meeting as nobody paid any attention to it.

the representatives of non-aligned member countries of the security council underlined in their statements the resolution concerning cyprus adopted by the general assembly last year and urged that all countries respect cyprus's state sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment. they also opposed all actions of interference in cyprus and called on the representatives of the greek and turkish cypriot communities to speed up the negotiation so as to achieve a political settlement as soon as possible.

UN Official Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

jean queguiner, deputy secretary-general of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization, a specialized agency of the united nations, and mrs. queguiner left peking by air today at the end of their visit to china.

during their stay here, they had a meeting with chinese minister of communications yu mei who hosted a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Freighter "Wenshui" Leaves Saigon for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 17, 1975)

the chinese freighter "wenshui", after unloading rice, textiles and other aid materials from the chinese people to the south vietnamese people left saigon for home yesterday.

the ship arrived at saigon port on may 27. this was the first call at saigon by a chinese freighter since its liberation. on the afternoon of may 28, in spite of the rain, a member of the saigon-gia dinh military control commission who is also chairman of the saigon port military control commission and representatives of various strata of the city came to the wharf where the chinese freighter lay at anchor to warmly welcome the chinese seamen. they stepped aboard the ship to express their cordial regards.

on may 29, a reception was held by a leading member of the ministry of economy and finance of the r.s.v.n.p.r.g. to mark the first call at saigon by a chinese freighter.

during their stay in saigon, the chinese crew members went on a sightseeing tour of the city and visited the enemy strongholds taken by the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces in the battle for the liberation of saigon.

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam with tran van tri as the deputy leader on its friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation le phong thai will arrive here shortly.

present were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh and other diplomatic officials of the embassy in peking.

among those present were leading member of the host organization li ching-chuan, leading members of

departments concerned mou tso-yun, jen chao and hsu yin-sheng, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

in their speeches, li ching-chuan and tran van tri expressed the wish that the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would be constantly strengthened and developed.

as old friends, table tennis players of the two countries were very happy to meet again. during the banquet, these comrades-in-arms sang chinese and vietnamese songs respectively and the song "viet nam--china" together.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples of china and viet nam.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived in peking by train yesterday.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Officials Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 17, 1975)

hans-georg sachs, secretary of state of the federal foreign ministry, yesterday received and had friendly talks with the leaders and members of the chinese government delegation now on a visit here.

chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, is the head of the chinese delegation, and ti tzu-tsai, vice-chairman of the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee, is its deputy head.

detlef carsten rohwedder, secretary of state of the federal ministry of economics, held talks with the chinese government delegation yesterday.

chinese ambassador to west germany wang shu was present on both occasions

the delegation is here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the federal government. it was hospitably received by the government officials and businessmen of hessen and rhineland-palatinate when it visited steel and engineering plants in the two states.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemeni Leaders Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 17, 1975)

ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council and commander in chief of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic, yesterday morning received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to yemen chang tsan-ming who is leaving his post at the conclusion of his term of office.

member of the command council and yemeni prime minister abdul-aziz abdul-ghani received the chinese ambassador this morning.

earlier, chang tsan-ming called on some other members of the command council, yemeni deputy prime ministers and ministers as well as well-known people.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Minister of Education Meets Educational Delegation of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

minister of education chou jung-hsin met with all members of the educational delegation of zaire led by wembi kakese this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and first counsellor mbila wa kanku of the zairian embassy here.

also on hand were leading members of departments concerned hu shou-hsin and hu shu-chih.

Zairian Educational Delegation Visits Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1975)

the educational delegation of zaire led by wemoi kakese visited tachai, kwangchow, shanghai and soochow between june 6 and 17 and returned to peking today.

in tachai, the delegation, accompanied by vice-chairman chia lai-heng of the brigade revolutionary committee, drove round the mountain road and inspected the terraced fields with sturdily growing crops and the brigade's water conservancy projects. they were also given an introduction by chia lai-heng on how the tachai people had persisted in the road of socialism and displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of the brigade party branch. the guests also visited the nine-year school run by the brigade and the shihping brigade of lichiachuang commune in the vicinity of the tachai brigade.

in kwangchow, the guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao tsetung in 1926. in the kwangtung provincial college of chinese medicine, leading member of the college li fu-hai told the guests how chinese medication was seriously ravaged under the rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation and how it had developed vigorously after liberation. the guests also saw the hall where chinese medicinal herbs are preserved for teaching aids and the herbal plot where one thousand kinds of herbs are grown. the zairian friends said that zaire also had its own traditional medication, but its development was hindered under the rule of imperialism. "we began developing it after our independence. let's make efforts together," the guests said. they also visited pingchou people's commune in the suburbs of kwangchow and the kwangchow no. 7 middle school and a p.l.a. kwangchow unit where they saw the shooting and bayoneting exhibition by the fighters. the delegation was honoured at a banquet by vice-chairman yung wen-tao of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

in shanghai, the delegation visited the site where the first national congress of the communist party of china was held. during their visit to the shanghai teachers' university, they had discussions and exchanged teaching experience with the teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students. they also visited the children's palace in puto district. they were feted by chu yung-chia, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee.

in soochow, they visited the liuyuan garden and the chochengyuan garden, sites of historical interest, and the soochow embroidery research institution. the delegation was honoured at a banquet by vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee hsu yao-lin.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 1, 1975 No. 5885

****
* NATIONAL *
****

DRAMA

Pleasing Artistic Practice

- comments on the drama "New People in the Mountain Village"

by

Wen P'ing (闻平) of the May 7 Workers' University under the Peking People's Machine Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 19, 1975)

Tightly grasping the important theme that class struggle is an important task for youth, the drama "New People in the Mountain Village" has successfully molded the image of the educated youth Fang Hua who consciously fights for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and eulogize the new generation of people who have grown up in the great storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle. This is the result of the efforts of the comrades of the Kirin Drama Troupe who have diligently studied Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art and used the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays to boldly create something new and painstakingly carry out artistic practice.

I

The life of struggle unfolded in the "New People in the Mountain Village" conveys the clearcut characteristics of the time and a strong flavor of life. This is because the author is good at "concentrating everyday phenomena and typifying the contradictions and struggles among them" and has refined the typical contradictions that can reveal the basic meaning of life. The "New People in the Mountain Village" unfolds the pictures of life of the educated youth who joined the brigade at K'aoshant'un at the foot of Changpei Mountain in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in 1971 and relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants in ruthlessly

grasping the class struggle in the ideological sphere. The struggle of opposites between the educated youth Fang Hua and the covert counter-revolutionary and the head of the power plant Wang Te-shan in the play is the main line of contradiction that runs through the whole play from beginning to end. Wang Te-shan is not only a class enemy who undermines the foundation of socialism economically through illegal means but also a political instigator who dangles the signboard of an "old revolutionary" to vigorously spread the ideas of the exploiting classes, such as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, to corrupt and poison the youth and initiate frantic attacks against the proletariat on the ideological front. Although Fang Hua could not clearly discern the real features of Wang Ta-shan at the beginning, she is bold in criticizing the ideas of the exploiting classes of this "old revolutionary," thus making Wang Te-shan show "his cloven hoofs" and giving impetus to the in-depth develpment of class struggle in the ideological sphere. The contradiction and conflict between Fang Hua and Wang Te-shan are of typical significance because they have vividly reflected from a profile the great movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, revealed the characteristics and laws of class struggle in the historical period of socialism and essentially summed up the important theme that the successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are steeled to maturity in the great storm of the revolution.

The contradiction between Fang Hua and the educated youth Liu Shih-nung and the contradiction between Fang Hua and the production team leader Chang Chen-ho are two secondary lines designed in the play. Restricted and dominated by the main line of contradiction and tightly wrapped around the important questions of whether or not it is necessary to uphold the philosophy of struggle of the proletariat and the successors of which class the younger generation should become, they unfolded the contradictions and conflicts, thus playing the role of enriching and developing the main line of contradiction and deepening the theme. Firmly bearing in mind the Party's basic line, Fang Hua has, by braving the evil wind and combating the ferocious waves together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, dragged out the shrewd and crafty Wang Te-shan. He also helps Chang Chen-ho raise his awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, thus educating and saving his comrade-in-arms Liu Shih-nung who has gone astray. The life of struggle reflected in the play does not rest on the question of whether the educated youth are contented with and strike root in the countryside but is raised to the plane of how to strike root and how to become reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. It has brought out the theme from the plane that "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution."

II

In the whirlpool of struggle involving many kinds of contradictions and conflicts, the systematic revealing of the typical character of the principal heroic figure from many profiles is an important experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays. The whirlpool of contradiction referred to here is the convergence and interweaving of all kinds of contradictions. As far as their nature is concerned, the various contradictions

are nothing but the class struggle between antagonistic classes and the ideological struggle among the people.

A drama should pay attention to organizing many groups of contradictions and conflicts and also the organic ties between the various groups of contradictions before they can avoid simplification and similarities in contradictions and conflicts. Using the law of the unity of opposites, the "New People in the Mountain Village" has correctly revealed the ties between ideological struggle and class struggle. For example, in the first act, in light of Wang Te-shan's acts of corrupting the youth by means of spreading the bourgeois "human sentiments and ways of the world," Fang Hua puts up a short commetnary. This short commentary has touched upon the old force of habit and whipped up layers of waves at the small K'aoshant'un as if a stone had been thrown into the water. Influenced by "human sentiments and the way of the world," Liu Shih-nung is afraid of offending people. He evades the struggle of opposites and oppose Fang Hua's revolutionary actions, thus unfolding a struggle between the two kinds of world outlook of "whether to become pebbles in the river that get rounder and rounder through fiction or the steel knife of revolution that becomes sharper and sharper through honing" among the youth. Deceived by the false appearance of the class enemy, Chang Chen-ho fears that Fang Hua would "find fault" with him and insists on tearing down the short commentary. However, the Communist Party member Aunt Chang Erh resolutely supports Fang Hua's revolutionary action. There has unfolded with the Party the two-line struggle of how to nurture and bring up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Fostering mortal fear and implacable hatred for Fang Hua's revolutionary acts, the class enemy Wang Te-shan makes on the one hand a sham self-examination in a vain attempt to survive the test through deception and on the other hand, makes use of the contradictions among the people to sow seeds of discord, and adopts all kinds of counter-revolutionary tricks and tries his utmost to deal blows to and ensnare Fang Hua. Wang Te-shan at this time still flaunts the flagsign of an "old revolutionary." For a time, the complicated class struggle and contradiction among the people which adjoin each other along a zigzag borderline are unfolded layer after layer around Fang Hua, and the latter has been pushed into the teeth of the storm of the struggle of opposites. With a high concept of class struggle and a calm scientific attitude, she enthusiastically helps her comrades on the one hand, and at the same time directs the spearhead of struggle at the diehard forces of the landlord and bourgeois classes represented by Wang Te-shan.

There is relation as well as difference between ideological struggle and class struggle. The correct depiction of the process of the ideological transformation of the changing characters is one of the key points bearing on whether the play can properly depict the contradictions and conflicts.

The "New People in the Mountain Village" has devoted almost an entire act to revealing the process of ideological transformation of Chang Chen-ho. The exposure of Wang Te-shan's problems by Chen Kuei-ch'in is a factor for the change in Chang Chen-ho. However, Fang Hua's act of arousing Chang Chen-ho's awareness of the two-line struggle from the plane of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is an important reason for the change in Chang Chen-ho's thinking. After his transformation, Chang Chen-ho

in turn gives Fang Hua great support and assistance and has played his due role in the struggle against the enemy.

Influenced by the revisionist line in education and corrupted by Wang Te-shan, Liu Shih-nung has a much lower ideological keynote than Chang Chen-ho and his transformation is thus even more difficult. In the course of describing how the class enemy is dragged out, the "New People in the Mountain Village" has also ingeniously designed a long passage in which Fang Hua patiently helps educate Liu Shih-nung. Fang Hua first makes use of the armband of the Red Guard which Liu Shih-nung has thrown onto the ground to lead him to recall the honor of the Red Guards in the great cultural revolution and arouse his revolutionary and rebellious spirit. Then from the plane of opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, she helps him recognize the great significance of upholding the philosophy of struggle. Finally, from the earnest hopes which our great leader Chairman Mao has pinned upon the younger generation, she raises the ideological realm of Liu Shih-nung to the plane of fighting all his life for the splendid cause of communism. This passage is meticulously designed and is touching. Liu Shih-nung's transformation is very natural and convincing. The audience firmly believe that Liu Shih-nung will soon throw himself into the rolling revolutionary torrent and become a generation of new people of the proletariat together with the broad masses of revolutionary educated youth!

Taking a sweeping look of the whole play, the dramatic conflicts in the "New People in the Mountain Village," from their emergence, development, intensification to transformation, are good at closely interweaving together the ideological struggle and class struggle, and are able to rationally split them up and correctly resolve them. This is the concrete embodiment of the author's use of the experience acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays to more fully develop the ideological depth of the work.

III

Fang Hua is a heroic figure in the course of growing to maturity. The "New People in the Mountain Village" strives to mold the image of Fang Hua with the principle of creation of the revolutionary model plays based on giving prominence to three things and has handled more properly the dialectical relations between the "great promise" and the "great necessity" in sending the educated youth to the countryside. Fang Hua is the principal heroic figure in the play as well as the representative of the educated youth sent to the mountains and countryside. She is the pioneer in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside as well as the "steel knife of the revolution," and there is also found in her the need of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A correct reflection is needed on the question of how to correctly handle the relations between the prominent and supporting aspects and between the students and the teachers. The "New People in the Mountain Village" has appropriately handled the relations among the poor and lower-middle peasants, such as between Fang Hua and Aunt Chang Erh, Kuo Chih-shu and Grandpa Chou. In the whole play, Fang Hua at all times stays at the center of contradictions

and conflicts and plays the leading role of giving impetus to and resolving the contradictios. To meet the need of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, Fang Hua takes the lead in putting up the "short commentary" in criticism of the bourgeois "human sentiments and way of the world." In the course of struggle she has gradually come to discern the double-dealing features of the class enemy Wang Te-shan who dons the mantle of an "old revolutionary," and in the face-to-face battle with Wang Te-shan, she has revealed her noble inner world and tenacious combat spirit.

Aunt Chang Erh and the others who represent the poor and lower-middle peasants have all along resolutely supported Fang Hua's struggle. When Fang Hua posts her "short commentary" and molests the "hornets' nest," the team leader Chang Chen-ho asks her to take it down. Aunt Chang Erh immediately points out that Wang Te-shan's "old thinking has deep roots in our K'aoshant'un." Pointing courageously at the "short commentary" she says, "Put my name by the side of the characters 'Fang Hua' -- head of a poor-peasant household Kao Kuei-lan!" In particular, when the deputy chairman of the commune Chao disapproves of the acts of Fang Hua and Aunt Chang Erh and exerts pressure on them, Aunt Erh thrusts herself forth and heroically says, "We are not afraid of the wind that blows against us when we walk!" Seeing this, can the audience be unmoved by the noble spiritual realm of this poor and lower-middle peasant? This also shows that because Fang Hua has a firm mass foundation, she is able to play the role of the steel knife of revolution and dauntlessly charge at the head in the class struggle in the ideological sphere. The education and support from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are the sources of Fang Hua's strength and wisdom.

The Party branch secretary Kuo Yung-k'ang constantly guides and helps Fang Hua's revolutionary actions. With the support of the masses, he pushes Fang Hua to the forefront of the struggle of opposites, and boldly promotes her as the leader of the political team. At the critical juncture Fang Hua is dismissed from her post, Liu Shih-nung drops his whip and Wang Te-shan is for a whole unruly, Kuo Yung-k'ang resolutely supports Fang Hua and says, "In making revolution, we fear neither blows nor dismissal from our posts. Heavy responsibilities must be shouldered before incorruptible people can be steeled!" From this scene, we hear the exceedingly earnest expectations of the older generation of revolutionaries for the younger generation! It is precisely the teachings by words and deeds of the older generation of poor and lower-middle peasants that prompt Fang Hua to speak from the bottom of her heart,"I have grown from the daughter of an ordinary worker into a Communist Party member. The Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants have taught me step by step just like teaching a child to walk!"

The "New People in the Mountain Village" has attained certain results in diligently learning to make use of the experiences acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays. However, there are still some shortcomings. For example, the collective leadership of the Party has been depicted as relatively weak. Certain places in the beginning and subsequent development of history fabricated by Wang Te-shan still cannot stand up to scrutiny. The conditions of "desperation" under which Wang Te-shan throws poison down the well just as a dog leaps over a wall in

desperation are not sufficiently revealed. And so on so forth. These questions are still left to be solved.

The drama "New People in the Mountain Village" has made an admirable artistic practice in molding the heroic image of the new generation of the proletariat. We are delighted with the results attained by the comrades of the Kirin Drama Troupe. We believe that guided by the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and spurred by the revolutionary model plays, a greater number of more resplendent new flowers of art will bloom in the garden of socialist literature and art.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Master Marxism and Make a Good Job of Socialism

- an investigation on how the Party branch of the Leipei brigade, Tali county leads cadres and commune members to study theory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1975)

The Leipei brigade of the Fanchia commune, Tali county, Shensi Province, is an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Shensi Province and also constitutes an advanced model in the study of theory by peasants. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, this brigade has immediately whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Looking back over the struggle of many years in the past on the question of studying the Marxist theory, the cadres and commune members of the Leipei brigade feel an extra sense of affection for Chairman Mao's important instruction. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and masses of this brigade have seriously studied the theory of revoluion and persevered in using the theory of revolution to guide the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture. They deeply realize that each step taken to deepen the study of theory is a step to raise the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a step forward for the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

I

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and the commune members, by rising in greater vigor in the criticism of revisionism, were greatly tempered and educated. At that time, a sharp problem led to their deep thought: The great majority of cadres born of poor and lower-middle peasants subjectively want to work toward socialism. But why were there some cadres who for a time followed the revisionist line? Some said that they had followed it with their minds in a haze because certain people had pushed an erroneous line. Others said that they had been fooled because through sheer reliance on past experience, they had failed to see clearly the new trend of class struggle. Some others said that they had lost their vigilance because they had inadequate knowledge of the intrigues and plots secretly played by the class enemy.

The Party branch of the Leipei brigade has repeatedly discussed this question, and is of the opinion that these views do not get to the essence of things. The real problem is that many comrades have not seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, are unable to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze and observe problems, could not see

the essence of things through complicated phenomena and could not distinguish between the right and the wrong line. Therefore, we must seriously study the Marxist theory and use this political telescope and microscope to observe problems before we can unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. From then on, the comrades of the Party branch pay attention to taking the lead in the study of the theory of revolution.

By seriously studying theory to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line, they have come to see that in socialist society there are still classes and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. In the countryside, the inherent characteristics and habits of small production and especially the capitalist tendencies of a section of well-to-do peasants still exist to a serious extent. In the past, because some cadres and commune members did not pay attention to the study of theory, they failed to draw a clear line of demarcation with revisionism and capitalism. For instance, when Liu Shao-ch'i pushed "san-tzu i-pao," some people of the brigade were for "fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households." In order to sum up historical experiences and lessons, they have studied the "Critique of the Gotha Program," and repeatedly discussed the importance of studying the theory of revolution. Everyone comes further to recognize that in order to take a firm proletarian stand and adhere to the socialist road in the stormy class struggle and two-line struggle, we must arm ourselves with the theory of revolution and devote time and energy to seriously reading and studying. Secretary Chang Yu-yao of the Party branch has aptly said: "Only by mastering Marxism can we make a good job of socialism."

II

The activity of the peasants of the Leipei brigade to study theory was developed through struggle. Lying on the plateau north of the Wei River, this brigade was formerly a backward unit which "found it more difficult to obtain water for consumption than oil and managed only to make very little contribution." Later, the Party branch of the brigade led the masses in studying theory and grasping the line. By learning from Tachai, they began to learn something fundamental, and grain and cotton output went up continuously. But due to the poor production conditions and to a poor foundation, the per-mow grain and cotton yield in the two preceding years still failed to meet the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production." Laying hold of this "lever," some people whipped up a gust of cold wind saying, "With such a good performance made in study, why is it that grain and cotton have still failed to meet the target set in the 'National Program for Agricultural Production'?" At that time, the "theory that only productive forces count" availed itself of the opportunity to rear its head, and some cadres wavered ideologically. They advocated that less time should be devoted to study and criticism until production had gone up after two years of hard work. As a result, the moment the cadres and the masses buried their heads in work, the class enemy showed his face, capitalism budded and erroneous ideas reared their heads. Such stuff as "workpoints in command" and "material incentives" that had been criticized in the great cultural revolution spread once again, and the movement to learn from Tachai

in agriculture was affected. The violent struggle between the two lines once again educated the cadres and the masses. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party branch of the brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members to vigorously criticize this revisionist trend of thought. They further realized that in order to properly "grasp the revolution and promote production," they could not depart from the guidance of the theory of revolution for a moment.

Therefore, the cadres and the masses showed a higher degree of enthusiasm for reading and study and were stronger in consciousness. When busy and pressed for time, the cadres developed Lei Feng's spirit of a "cog" and devised ways and means to squeeze out time for study. The Party branch also specifically ruled that the Party branch committee members should persist in making notes in study and opportunely put in order and consolidate ideas obtained in study.

The Party branch of the Leipei brigade holds that the socialist revolution is the great cause of millions of people. In order to bring up a large army for carrying out and construction army in the socialist countryside, we must arm the minds of the broad masses of peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, so that they could not only take an active part in collective production but also wield the pen in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Therefore, several years ago, efforts were made in building a contingent of poor and lower-middle peasants' theorists and the proper operation of political evening schools. After the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the contingent of theorists swelled to over 100 persons. All adult commune members had enrolled themselves in the political evening schools, and extramural study classes had also been organized for some old and physically weak persons. In the past few years, the masses of commune members adhered to the study system and assiduously devoted themselves to studies, wind or rain. Over 340 persons had made abundant study notes and written over 1,400 revolutionary mass-criticism articles and short commentaries. Taking up study in the political evening school had become an indispensable part of the political life of the masses of commune members of the Leipei brigade.

The constant deepening of the study of theory and the constant improvement of the socialist consciousness of the cadres and the masses expedited the continuous development of the socialist collective economy. The cadres and commune members of the Leipei brigade had criticized with practical action the reactionary "theory that only productive forces count." In 1973 and 1974, the per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" and exceeded the "Yellow River" level for two years in succession, and the average per-mow cotton yield amounted to over 110 catties of ginned cotton. Greater development was also made in forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and other understakings. Really the changes in men, soil fertility and output had brought vigorous development to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

III

The members of the Party branch of the Leipei brigade paid attention to making efforts in transforming the world outlook in the study of Marxist theory. They constantly discussed this question: "What do we seek as cadres after all? Is it for fame and gain and privileges or for building socialism and keeping the proletarian regime from ever changing color?" All of them constantly thought and discussed things in this way in order to guard against estranging themselves from the masses, the development of the concept of privileged treatment and to firmly embrace the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

All of them were of the view that as cadres they could not consider themselves as "one cut above others and one shoulder wider," but should share joys and sorrows with the masses and become one with them. However, haunted by the old traditions and old concepts in their minds, some cadres still showed certain ideas of the privileged and the style of riding the high horse. Because of this, the brigade Party branch had adopted some concrete measures for educating the cadres to maintain close ties with the masses, make a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts and put their minds completely in the socialist cause.

The Party branch secretary Chang Yu-yao has many family members but little labor power, and his life is rather tough. Because of his extra duties as deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Fanchia commune, he has constantly to go to other places to attend meetings, thus adding to his expenses. Once, the commune Party committee allocated him some livelihood subsidy. After receiving it, Chang Yu-yao secretly distributed it to four households of old poor peasants with economic difficulties. This was unknown to others until half a year afterward.

Party branch secretary Chang Jun-yeh who led 15 female commune members to popularize the advanced experience in nursing and transplanting cotton seedlings had created the high yield record at 247 catties of ginned cotton to a mow over a wide area at the tableland north of the Wei River. Some people proposed that they be given a ¥50 bonus by the brigade. Chang Jun-yeh took the lead in writing a big-character poster entitled "Be revolutionary pace-setters but not captives of bonus or repute" to criticize this approach as essentially one of "material incentives" or "bonus in command."

Party branch deputy secretary Chang Chün-chih was occupied with his job all day long and had no time to spare for household chores. One evening when he came home, his wife complained of having no firewood for use. He immediately picked up a shoulder pole and went to the Yellow River beach to pick up firewood. For two nights in succession, he did not return until the cocks started to crow. Early next morning, he went to work in the fields with other commune members as usual. In the brigade, Chang Chün-chih was in charge of financial affairs. There was coal in the brigade and he could conveniently get some for his own use. But he did not take advantage of such convenience.

When adopting measures against special treatment for cadres in the past, the Party branch of the Leipei brigade had no specific awareness of the need to restrict the bourgeois right, and it only occurred to them that

this was in line with Chairman Mao's teaching on wholeheartedly serving the people and to the advantage of cementing the ties between the cadres and the masses. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, their awareness showed a new leap. They further understood that restricting the bourgeois right was an important measure for combating and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

IV

Through studying the theory of revolution, the cadres and commune members unremittingly raised their political consciousness. In the whole brigade, there appeared many model families, model commune members and advanced figures honored with the titles of "keen advocates of collective interests" and "addicts to work." They were firm in their stand, clear about right and wrong and courageous in struggle. For instance, when the landlord elements in the brigade were found spreading feudal clannish concepts to confuse the class front, the ranks of theorists and the students of the political evening school took the initiative in writing such articles as "The Enemy Must Be Look at Beneath the Surface," "Are People with the Same Surname the Same Family?" etc., to expose the class enemy's plots and intrigues. When people spread the world outlook of the exploiting classes calling on people to eat, drink and be merry, the masses of commune members wrote an article entitled, "Class Struggle in the Ideological Sphere Cannot Be Neglected" to prompt the youth against corruption by bourgois ideas.

Through persistence in the study of theory, everyone has raised the ability to study and analyze problems. They constantly analyze the new conditions and new features of class struggle in conjunction with the realities. One year, a production team planted 10 mow to melons and sold the produce for ¥1,500. With some money added by the production team, a mule was bought. The second year, other production teams also followed the example of this production team, and the whole brigade at one time planted over 70 mow of land to melons. With the acreage under melons expanded, the acreage for grain and cotton was affected and the cultivation plan was disrupted. The brigade Party branch made a criticism against this way of doing things. Some people defended this saying, "After all the melon money is not used to line one's own pocket, but for the collective." The brigade commentary group analyzed this view and wrote a short commentary, "What To Plant and For Whom," to criticize this erroneous idea of practicing capitalist freedom in planting under the signboard of a socialist collective.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the contingent of theorists of the brigade made an investigation on the question of transforming small production and the question of bourgeois right, according to the arrangements made by the Party branch. Why is it that like leeks, capitalism grows with one crop but to be followed by another? In the past, some comrades did not quite understand this. This time, with a well-to-do middle peasant family taken as an example, they analyzed this problem. They saw that because this well-to-do middle peasant was more seriously affected by capitalist thinking, he thought all the time of getting rich and amassing a fortune after liberation, and

devised ways and means to practice capitalism. Why was it that he could take this course. Because commodity production and exchange by means of money provided actual possibilities for his capitalist spontaneous activities. With things laid on the table and analyzed in this way, everyone realized further that the transformation of small production is a long-term and formidable task. Everyone deepened his understanding of the Party's basic line and raised further his consciousness in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

It Is Very Important for Peasants To Study Theory

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 4, 1975)

What are after all the relations between the study of theory and learning from Tachai? An insight acquired by the Leipei brigade, Tali county, Shensi Province is that to go a step further in the study of theory is to take a step in raising the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorshipof the proletariat and go a step forward in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Learning from Tachai, we lay hold of the fundamental issues and use Mao Tsetung thought to educate the people. This is a fundamental experience of all places in unfolding the movement to learn from Tachai. How can we really get at the fundamentals? Many places have come up with successful experience. The experience of the Leipei brigade that has persisted in the study of theory for many years shows that it is very important for peasants to study theory because they use the theory of revolution to arm their minds and guide practice. This is of tremendous significance to furthering the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Chairman Mao's call for launching the movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture" throughout the country is a profound socialist revolution and the mass movement of several hundred million peasants for continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the broad masses of peasants not only have transformed their objective world but also will gradually eliminate the inherent features and force of habit of small production, and gradually weaken the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism. Therefore, only by leading the peasants to seriously study properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raising their consciousness in continued revolution can we really learn properly from Tachai, get hold of the fundamentals, and create a new situation of men changing, soil changing and production changing. Once grasped by the masses, the theory of revolution will turn into a tremendous source of material strength for transforming society and transforming the world.

At present, a movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is vigorously developing in various reas. In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction "Make it known to the whole nation," the Party organizations at all levels in the countryside are energetically leading the broad masses of commune members in people's communes to study theory, sum up experience and raise awareness. It is expected that the deepening of this study movement will push the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to a new level.

* * *

MATERNITY AND CHILD CARE

Maternity and Child Care in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

the health of women and children in china are effectively protected by an efficient countrywide maternity and child care service. this medical service guides family planning, undertakes the screening and treatment of women's complaints, popularizes modern midwifery, vaccinates children against diseases and helps set up kindergartens and nurseries to promote the welfare of women and children and the country's socialist production.

the rapid improvements in this field manifest the warm attention shown by the chinese communist party and chairman mao for women and children and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system.

in the dark old society, the working people suffered like beasts of burden. difficult deliveries and puerperal fever took a heavy toll among women, and many children died of small pox, measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever. infantile mortality was as high as some 20 percent. in areas inhabited by national minorities, people used to say that many women were seen pregnant, but few infants survived. the population in these areas dropped year after year, and some nationalities were on the verge of extinction on the eve of liberation.

since the founding of new china, mother and child care centres have been set up by the central and local governments in line with chairman mao's teaching: "take good care of children's health and bring them up well." maternity and children's hospitals were established wherever possible. general hospitals run outpatient departments and wards for women and children. a large contingent of medical workers specializing in this field came into being. in the countryside, a fairly large number of part-time medical workers were trained to popularize modern midwifery and take charge of mother and child care. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, however, work along this line in the countryside was affected by liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medical and health work which laid stress on the cities and paid little attention to the rural areas.

a greater number of doctors and nurses and more money and medical supplies have been sent to the rural areas since the beginning of the cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." over half of china's medical budget is being spent on

the countryside, and the number of hospital beds and medical workers in the service of the peasants also exceeds half of the country's total. over 100,000 city doctors have settled in the countryside, which is further served by mobile medical teams from urban hospitals with an accumulative membership of more than 800,000, and there are many gynaecologists and pediatricians among the medical workers in both categories. two of peking's five children's hospitals moved to a hinterland province. eight general hospitals in peking also moved to rural areas with their gynaecological and pediatric staff. a cooperative medical service is operating in the countryside, where over a million barefoot doctors, one third of whom are women, have been trained along with three million part-time medical workers and midwives. all this is bringing a change to the rural areas which used to be short of doctors and medicines and means an improvement in maternity and child care.

the maternity and child care network in the rural areas consists of county-run centres, special groups in the communes and barefoot doctors and midwives in the production brigades. in south china's kwangtung province, there is a maternity and child care centre in every county plus nearly 50,000 women barefoot doctors and midwives in the villages. the incidence rates of diseases of women in confinement and of children's diseases have both dropped sharply. in the inner mongolian autonomous region maternity and child care teams are touring the grasslands and mobile maternity hospitals receive expectant mothers living far between in the stock-breeding areas.

on the principle of "putting prevention first", medical workers do all they can to prevent and cure diseases at the earliest possible stage. effective for this purpose are regular check-ups and treatment of women's common and recurrent ailments and the spread of knowledge about prevention and women's hygiene among the masses. in kiangsu province an accumulated number of 14 million married women, or over 90 per cent of the total, have received check-ups since 1970, including check-ups on early cervical carcinoma followed by prompt treatment. in jutung county, which is outstanding in this respect, the incidence rate of gynaecological diseases has dropped sharply since 1970 as a result of repeated examinations and the delivery of proper medicines to the patients' homes.

special labour protection measures are taken for women, especially during periods of menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and baby-nursing. each factory assigns a woman member of its trade union committee to look after the health and general welfare of women workers and provides them with a special clinic. in the

rural areas, one of the leaders of each production brigade is in charge of work among women and pregnant women are given prenatal check-ups and transferred to light jobs. because of all this, difficult deliveries are rare today, and women are given special consideration after child birth and during the nursing period. some women put it this way, "in the old society we shuddered at the thought of a childbirth and many of us actually died of it. in the new society we are given every care. you can see how good socialism is exclamation"

children are given b.c.g. vaccinations and inoculated against smallpox, whooping cough, polio and other infectious diseases. the vaccinations are home-made and are given free of charge. the inoculations have effectively brought down the incidence rate of the diseases. doctors have treated encephalitis b, toxic dysentery, the after effects of polio and other diseases with satisfactory results by combining western and chinese methods and have achieved initial success in applying acupuncture to produce anaesthesia in surgical operations on children.

kindergartens and nurseries play an important role in child care. in recent years much progress has been made in this field through the combined efforts of medical, educational, and women's organizations under the unified leadership of the party. kindergartens and nurseries work for an all-round development of children morally, intellectually and physically. among the measures to ensure their healthy growth are morning check-ups, regular examinations, control of infectious diseases and inoculations. children are taught some of the a.b.c. of public health and do physical exercises, and enjoy the joint care of teachers, nurses and parents. in gyantse county in the tibet autonomous region, kindergartens and nurseries run by 230 production brigades are taking good care of more than 80 percent of the children under school age, enabling their mothers to work without worries.

HAINAN ISLAND

Hainan Island Develops Agriculture

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 19, 1975)

great changes have taken place in agriculture on the multi-national hainan island where "slash and burn" was still practised before liberation in 1949. its total output of grain in 1974 was 4.7 times that of 1949. production of industrial crops such as rubber, coconut, oil palm, sugar cane and pepper has expanded speedily.

kwangtung province's hainan island has 150 rivers, big and small. in the past, a number of villages and much farmland were inundated when rivers overflowed in rainy season while in the arid northwest and southwest parts of the island crops failed nine years out of ten for lack of irrigation.

under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the people were organized to build water control projects on a large scale. now, the island has more than 2,300 water control projects, over 1,700 water-diverting or lifting works as well as a large number of water turbine pumping stations, electric irrigation stations and pump wells. the island's nine big irrigation and drainage networks incorporate the big and medium-sized reservoirs on the five main rivers with lesser ones in various areas. as a result, 80 percent of the 263,000 hectares of farmland now give high, stable yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain. small hydro-electric power stations total ten thousand.

located in the central hilly and rolling area, tunchang county has its 8,100 hectares of farmland scattered in some 130 gullies, and its output of grain was unstable. plan for improvement of farmland began in 1970, including reshaping of mountains, river harnessing, afforestation and road improvement. in all, 6,700 hectares of farmland have been improved in the four years since 1970, and manure accumulated. all this resulted in consecutive good harvests. the county's per-hectare grain yield in 1974 rose to over seven tons against three tons in 1970, and total output was 2.8 times over 1970.

tunchang county is an epitome of how the island has improved its farmland. since 1971, a mass movement to improve farmland centering on applying manure has been in full swing on the island. 36,700 hectares of hilly land were terraced in last winter alone, and big irrigation ditches were dug to protect the 53,300 hectares of low-lying fields susceptible to water-logging. many pigsties, sheep-folds, and manure storage ponds were built. the peasants applied 2,700 basketfuls of fertilizer for every hectare of early

rice this year and raised 80,000 hectares of azolla (green manure crop).

scientific experiments in breeding good seed strains, soil improvement and innovation of farming system and technique have been carried out in chiungchung and paoting counties where "slash and burn" farming was predominant before 1949. per-hectare grain yield in chiungchung county in 1974 surpassed the target of six tons set in the "national programme for agricultural development" and its total output was double that of 1970. paoting county's grain output also surpassed the target and its total output in 1974 was 25 percent higher than 1973.

wang kuo-tung of li nationality is a peasant expert seed breeder and deputy leader of a scientific research group of a production brigade. he and fellow research workers have introduced over 160 varieties of rice from other places. a dozen varieties have been popularized over vast areas and showed good results. wang kuo-tung bred a new variety "scientific no. 69" out of "scientific no. 6" and the single crop per-hectare yield was 12.7 tons on an experimental plot of 0.47 hectares. average per-hectare yield in his brigade has surpassed 7.5 tons for ten consecutive years since 1964. last year's yield reached 12.2 tons.

with mass participation, scientific research groups on hainan island now total 16,000, with 63,000 members. seed breeding plots, experimental and high-yielding plots on the island totalled 66,700 hectares last year and 120 agricultural experimental items have yielded good results.

MOUNTAINEERING

Chinese Mountaineering Expedition's Triumphant Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

the nine chinese mountaineers (one woman and eight men) who ascended the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma), the highest peak in the world, on may 27, and all other comrades on the chinese mountaineering expedition, triumphantly returned to peking by train this morning.

they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports

commission, the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission and other departments, including chuang tse-tung, ho cheng-wen, wei ming, chao cheng-hung, han fu-tung, sung yang-chu, li ching-chuan, tien wen-hui, huang chung, wang chien-chung, liu chung-yang, wang ta-chun, yang teh-jung, jao hsing, mu ching, chien hsiao-chang, nieh ke, chang ming-tseng, chung shih-tung and tung shou-yi, as well as more than 3,000 local people.

the railway station hung streamers which were inscribed "warmly welcome the triumphant return of the chinese mountaineering expedition" and "long live chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line". when the nine summiters phanthog, sodnam norbu, lotse, hou sheng-fu, samdrub, darphuntso, tsering tobgyal, kunga pasang and ngapo khyen and the other members of the expedition alighted from the train amid the sound of drums and gongs and cheers, a group of children walked up to present them and representatives of trainers, climbers, scientific workers and logistics personnel with bouquets. leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments greeted all comrades on the expedition with warm handshakes.

the chinese mountaineering expedition left chengtu for peking by train on june 18. during their stopover there, they were accorded a warm welcome and send-off by liu hsing-yuan, first secretary of the szechwan provincial committee of the communist party of china and first political commissar of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, and other leading members of party organizations, government departments and army units in szechwan province and chengtu city, as well as several hundred people. when the expedition passed through sian, they were heartily greeted at the railway station by yen chin-sheng, a standing committee member of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee, and several hundred people.

TRADE UNION

Nanking Trade Union Council Organizes Cadres and Workers to Study Dictatorship of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 20, 1975)

since the publication of chairman mao's instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nanking city trade union council has run three city-wide study courses for grassroot activists in theoretical study and trade union cadres.

in addition, half a day every week is spent on lectures to worker activists drawn from the city's factories and mines, and these are helping the city's trade union cadres and worker activists to study theory well and understand it thoroughly on the plane of integrating theory with practice. while mainly studying marxist-leninist classics, chairman mao's works included, the worker-students also engage in revolutionary criticism.

after attending the city-wide course of lectures, activists at the nanking hsutung garment factory analyzed and repudiated an old saying current in their trade: "if you are good at tailoring you will have enough to wear and eat." they said: "in the old society, we tailoring workers never had enough either to wear or to eat. it is the leadership of the chinese communist party and the socialist road that has given us our happy life today. we shall work still harder to develop the socialist economy and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat."

to get a better understanding of theory, the trade union cadres and worker activists taking part in the courses or attending the lectures were organized to conduct social investigations at the grassroots level on the commodity system and exchange through money.

since returning to their own units, the worker activists in theory, under the unified leadership of the party committees, have also run study courses of various kinds and compiled lecture notes according to the situation in their own units. they have greatly promoted theoretical study among the workers in nanking city.

STEEL PRODUCTION

A Vivid Picture of North China Steel Center

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 19, 1975)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the gross industrial output of steel and rolled steel at the tangshan iron and steel company has risen more than 200 percent. under the leadership of the party organization in the plant, the workers have persisted in technical innovations, tapped potentialities, saved investment, and quickened the pace of progress.

tangshan iron and steel company presents one aspect of the vigorous scene throughout china's iron and steel industry where directors and other leading members of factories are taking part in manual labour together with the workers at the furnace while the steelmakers are racing against time in a hundred and one ways to make more steel for the socialist motherland.

among the veteran cadres who have been working all out through the great proletarian cultural revolution is party committee secretary hsu shih-chieh. he usually eats at the workers' restaurant and often spends his nights in his office, returning home only every ten days or so.

in fact, everyone in the leadership is working hard and selflessly, sometimes handling problems while they eat. they go to the basic units, make investigations and studies and take part in productive labour.

during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius last year, eight members of the standing committees of the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the company, together with more than 860 other cadres went group by group to do manual work in the basic units where they made investigations and studies and criticized lin piao and confucius in the frontline as they work alongside the workers. even in the hot summer, leading members of the party committee went to the workshops in turn to tackle the toughest jobs and strive to produce more steel. in the current movement to study the marxist-leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are in the forefront in explaining and criticizing bourgeois right. to improve their style of leadership, the company applies the three-thirds system, that is, one-third of the leading people going down to do physical labour, one-third going to the basic units to investigate and study problems, and the remaining third doing the office work.

thanks to the unity between the workers and cadres, the tangshan iron and steel company in 1973 fulfilled the

target set in the fourth five-year plan two years ahead of schedule.

as the cadres rely on the workers, so the workers work with soaring enthusiasm. outstanding is the wang yi-yuan steelmaking group, made up of young people in their early 20's except for the group leader tuan yao-ting and his assistant. one day they learnt that the previous shift had set a record of making 18 heats of converter steel. inspired by this success, they determined to do still better. they made careful preparations. and with "make more steel against time" as their guiding motto, they worked hard and well, everyone trying to handle the heaviest or most strenuous task like their group leader, who was reluctant to leave the furnace even at meal times. when they finished tapping their 23rd heat, they had only 15 minutes to the end of their shift. should they charge the furnace again? they thought of how badly the country needed steel. one of them expressed the general mood when he said, "one more ton of steel is one bit more toward the consolidating of the dictatorship of the proletariat." they charged the furnace, determined to make another heat before the shift was over, and when the bell rang for the change of shifts, the group had successfully turned out the 24th heat of steel, a new record in the plant.

paced by the group, an emulation drive soon swept the tangshan iron and steel company. as the steel workers cut the per-heat time and raised the utilization coefficient of the furnaces, this put more strain on the repair men. instead of asking for more equipment, the repair group pledged to do repairs whenever necessary. the lu ching-chun repair group at the second steel plant averaged eight hours to repair a furnace as against more than 20 hours previously, their record time being a little over three hours.

the nationally known model worker wang yi-yuan is an outstanding representative of the workers at the tangshan iron and steel company in continuing the revolution. to find a way to make quality steel with pig iron produced by small blast furnaces using indigenous methods, he and his group went through 174 experiments. for more than 40 days and nights they took their meals and slept by the converters. in the past dozen years or so, wang yi-yuan has put forward scores of proposals, such as improving the converter's tuyeres, prolonging the furnace's life-span, and side-blowing pure oxygen into the converter. as a result, the converter's life-span has been greatly prolonged and more than 80 varieties of steel instead of two can now be made in side-blown converters, among them spring steel, alloy structural steel and heavy rail steel. after becoming the deputy party secretary of the company, wang yi-yuan still came to work at his old furnace from time to time.

while working alongside the other steelmakers, he carefully observed and studied the converter's operations. recently, drawing on workers' suggestions, wang yi-yuan proposed an expansion of the holding capacity of the top-blown converter. after a number of trials, he and his colleagues changed a 5-ton converter into a 6-ton converter which now makes 30 tons of steel more in 24 hours.

technical innovations are flourishing in every corner of the tangshan iron and steel company. the rolling stock workshop of the company's small rolling mill used to require heavy labour, and productivity was low. pooling their wisdom and strength, the workers made and installed a roller conveyor, a repeater and a reverse repeater to replace manual work, used oil instead of coal as fuel for the heating furnace, and increased the line speed of the rolling mill time and again. all this has raised the mill's annual output five times the designed capacity.

HAILSTORMS

Chinghai Rural Areas Disperse Hailstorms

(NCNA-English Sining, Jun. 19, 1975)

formidable hailstorm-dispersing contingents equipped with 1,700 locally-made rocket-launching platforms located in 658 places have been built up in chinghai province, west china, since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. these special contingents of poor and lower-middle peasants, militia men and women and scientific personnel have achieved very good results in anticipating and dispersing hail-forming clouds.

situated on the northeastern part of the chinghai-tibet plateau, chinghai province was subject to violent cloudbursts and hailstorms, especially between may and october when the crops are ripening. an average of ten to twenty hailstorms used to scourge agriculture every year.

last year was a very bad year for hailstorms, but the damage was greatly reduced due to timely forecasts and other measures. hsunhua sala autonomous county, for example, was menaced by eight big hailstorm formations between june 29 and july 22 last year. however, by combining their efforts, the cadres and the masses of the sala, tibetan,

hui and han nationalities brought their locally-made cloud-dispersing weapons into play and protected 4,670 hectares of farmland on both sides of the yellow river from damage. as a result, they gathered a good harvest.

the principle is to "combine modern with indigenous methods" and to rely on the masses. in addition to using explosives on mountain tops and shooting locally-made cannons and rockets at the clouds at specific times, many places have achieved good results by dispersing hailstorm formations with silver iodide fired from anti-aircraft guns. one autonomous county has made a rocket which has a shooting range of 2,500 metres. other counties in the province can now disperse cloud formations at various altitudes.

in many counties, investigation groups have been organized to survey all the hills, rivers and valleys and consult the local people about the sources and routes of the hailclouds. in line with their findings and the experience of the masses, they deployed their anti-hailcloud positions scientifically so as constantly to improve their results.

the rural struggle against hailstorms is receiving help from various urban sources. the meteorological department of the province now broadcasts hailstorm forecasts in enough time to allow the anti-hailstorm stations to make preparations in advance. the postal and telecommunication departments have set up special lines for the same purpose and give priority to telephone calls concerning hailstorms. the commercial and transport departments also try to supply necessary materials in good time.

SPORTS

Chinese Delegation to AAA Table Tennis Tournament Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

a table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china was formed here today to take part in the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament scheduled to open in lagos on july 13.

leader of the delegation is sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation, and deputy leaders are li fu-jung and chu hsiang-yun. chang chien is secretary general and yin shang-chih deputy secretary general.

the delegation has two coaches and 11 men and women players.

the coaches are hu yu-lan and chou lan-sun.

the women players are: chang li, chu hsiang-yun, huang hsi-ping, yang ying and sheng hsiao-hung.

the men players are: liang ko-liang, li chen-shih, hsi en-ting, wang wen-jung, wang chun and yao kuo-tsai.

the chinese players are undergoing intensive training and making preparations for the tournament. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the chinese players take on a new mental outlook. upholding the principle of "friendship first, competition second", they are determined, through friendly competitions and contacts in the tournament, to make positive contributions to strengthening friendship and unity among the asian, african and latin american peoples and players and developing their table tennis game.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

li en-chiu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the czechoslovak socialist republic, left peking for post by air yesterday.

CHINA AND EUROPE

European Parliament Discusses Establishment of Official Relations between China and EEC

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jun. 18, 1975)

the establishment of official relations between the european economic community and china was discussed this afternoon at the european parliament which is currently in session in strasbourg, france, according to a report from that city.

c. soames, vice-president of the e.e.c. commission, gave an account of the establishment of official relations with china and his china visit. then five deputies with different political views spoke at the meeting. they all greeted the establishment of official relations with china and wished that these relations would further develop.

in his report, soames said that "the establishment of normal, official relations between china and the community will lead to greater understanding between the two." "the commission's view, which i hope is shared by the house, is that china and the european community have much to gain from the closer and more confident relationship which now opens up before us," he noted.

during his china visit, he added, "there is one point, and a particularly important one, over which i found myself in complete agreement with the views of my

chinese hosts. this was over the future of the community." "they think it (western europe) is less likely to be a potential battlefield if it is united. and they see it as having a vital role to play in the world," he said. he added that "trade with china offers the community considerable possibilities in the long term."

french deputy m. carpentier spoke on behalf of the socialists among the deputies of the nine e.e.c. countries. he praised the success achieved by china over the past 25 years. china, he said, is a great country and a great nation which has decided to establish official relations with the e.e.c. "this is a gesture of sympathy to the nine," he observed. he called the establishment of official relations between the e.e.c. and china a "historic event".

on behalf of the liberals in the european parliament, british member of parliament gladwyn said that if europe fails to get united finally, the soviet union "will be in a position to control europe". he said that china "has shown no sign to impose anything on foreign countries through brutal means". the development of relations with china should be "encouraged by every possible means", he stressed.

as spokesman for the christian democrats, west german member of parliament hans edgar jahn said that the establishment of relations with china is an important event in the world.

dutch member of parliament lenihan said that china's decision and the signing of the lome convention indicate the important position of the e.e.c. in the world.

british member of parliament dykes said that he stands fully for soames' report. he described the establishment of relations between the e.e.c. and china as an historic event.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Wu Teh Meets Japanese Painters' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the japanese painters' delegation with kazumasa nakagawa, adviser to the japan-china cultural exchange association and noted japanese painter, as the honorary leader, torao miyagawa, deputy director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, as the leader, and kyuhei muraoka as the secretary general.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation: famous painters kazu wakita, tatsuo takayama, yoshihiko yoshida, hiroshi nakane, matazo kayama and ikuo hirayama, and secretary shoko sato.

also present were leading member of the chinese ministry of culture wang man-tien, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min, and leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua and shao yu.

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Japanese Table Tennis Veteran

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the veteran japanese woman table tennis player kimiyo kurimoto (kimiyo matsuzaki).

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), and leading members of departments concerned as well as chinese table tennis veterans, including ni chih-chin, hsu yin-sheng, chiu chung-hui, sun mei-ying, lin hui-ching, yeh pei-chiung, cheng min-chih, li ho-nan, li fu-jung, wang chuan-yao and chang hsieh-lin.

Japanese Fine Artists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Sian

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

the japanese fine artists' delegation with kazumasa nakagawa, adviser to the japan-china cultural exchange association and noted japanese painter as honorary leader and torao miyagawa, deputy director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association as leader, left here by air today to visit sian.

they were seen off at the airport by chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chinese fine artists.

Inclusion of Anti-Hegemony Clause in Japan-China Treaty Urged by Japanese

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 19, 1975)

japanese journalists, scholars and commentators have urged the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty. they denounced the soviet union for obstructing its conclusion. their statements were carried in the latest issue of the japanese fortnightly "present-day asia".

toku uehara, chief editor of the monthly "shinro", said: "the anti-hegemony clause to be included in the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship did not pose a grave question as it does today under the tanaka government." he attributed the present difficulties to the soviet opposition to the anti-hegemony activities and its open interference in the matter.

uehara said: "as a military power superior to the united states, the soviet union is trying hard to dominate the world, with asia and japan included. this testifies to its imperialist ambition." "japan has to make a choice under this situation. the inclusion of an article opposing the pursuit of hegemony in the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship is indispensable to winning peace for asia and japan," he demanded.

journalist eiichi suga said: "the soviet union and elements of the 'taiwan lobby' in japan are now opposed to the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china treaty; but there is no need at

all to argue about whether or not an anti-hegemony clause should be included in the treaty." "the inclusion of such clause is more and more of practical significance to japan's future diplomacy under the turbulent international situation."

kazuo ichien, professor at kansai gakuin university, said: "taking the advantage of u.s. retreat from asia, the other super-power is cunningly stepping up its hegemonic actions toward japan. this means sowing a seed to disturb peace and stability in asia and the world."

he added: "the inclusion of anti-hegemony clause in full in the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship is in the interests of the japanese nation and will contribute to peace and progress in asia and the world." "we hope that the japanese government will make a speedy decision. at the same time, a large scale national movement should be unfolded for achieving such an end."

shinji ono, assistant professor at hanazono university, expressed support for the joint statement issued by the delegation of the japan socialist party and the china-japan friendship association which denounces hegemonism of the two super powers. he said: "it is necessary to make more efforts in order to expose to the bright light of day the true features of the two super powers, especially the veiled soviet imperialism."

ono said that the japanese government "must do away with all obstacles and immediately conclude with china a peace and friendship treaty in the spirit of the japan-china joint statement which denounces the seeking of hegemony."

historian masanori kikuchi asked: "has there been any mention of not seeking hegemony and not allowing the establishment of hegemony in japan-u.s.s.r. joint statements in the past? no. on the question of the northern territories, the soviet union has always imposed on japan, with threats or conciliation, interpretations favourable to the soviet side."

he said: "if the soviet union truly desires peace and stability in asia, it should return the northern territories to japan at once."

commentator junzo kino said: "vigilance should be maintained at the present against stubborn pursuit of hegemony everywhere by the soviet social-imperialists. their specific step is to rig up an 'asian security system'. since the soviet union exercises a fascist rule domestically, it will inevitably resort to aggressive acts of hegemonism abroad."

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Reveals Real Motive Behind Soviet Union's "Asian Security System"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

the real aim of the soviet union's attempt to set up an "asian security system" is to "realize its ambition to rival the other super-power for hegemony in asia." this was stated by the malaysian paper, "kuang hua yit pao" on june 16 in an article entitled "asian security system and soviet ambitions", according to a kuala lumpur report.

the article says, "many events indicate that behind the use of 'defence of asia's security' as a signboard, the real aim of the soviet union's attempts to set up an 'asian security system' is to consolidate its own vested interests and to intensify its penetration and expansion in the asian region so as to realize its ambition to rival the other super-power for hegemony in the asian region. the soviet union has made it known publicly that in setting up an 'asian security system' it wants to 'better replace' u.s. influences in asia. this means, in other words, to 'fill the vacuum'. with the united states defeats on the vietnamese battlefields in the last few years, the soviet union took the opportunity to carry out expansion in asia. the soviet fleets that cruise the indian ocean to show their strength are getting larger. it is also exerting its efforts to expand its sphere of influence in the gulf, the bay of bengal and the malacca strait."

the soviet union, says the article, "expects also to legalize its faked identity as an 'asian country' through the setting up of such a system, so that it may intervene more directly in asian affairs and establish military and economy forces in the asian region."

for six years the soviet union has been eagerly peddling the "asian security system", says the article. "the majority of the asian countries have seen through it as a trap to pull them into the soviet sphere of influence. many countries have stated publicly that they 'don't approve', 'won't participate', 'can't accept' or 'aren't interested in "the 'asian security system'."

"after years of frustration, the soviet union has not given up. now the war in viet nam and cambodia have come to an end. the u.s. forces have basically withdrawn from the three indochinese countries. the soviet union is again taking the opportunity to put forward the 'asian security system'." "it is worth noting what tricks the soviet union is up to this time," the article adds.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Mozambique to Attend Independence Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china led by yeh fei, minister of communications, left here by air this evening to attend the celebrations of the independence of mozambique.

members of the delegation are ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence, and yen chia-hua, deputy department director in the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

they were seen off at the airport by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and yu mei, vice-minister of communications.

First Chinese Ambassador to Mozambique Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

lin chung, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to mozambique, left here for his post by air this evening.

Chinese Workers, Youth and Women's Delegation Leaves for Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

a chinese workers, youth and women's delegation led by chang yuan-sheng, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial trade union council, left here by air this evening to attend the celebrations of the independence of mozambique.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

Chinese Wushu Delegation Arrives in Mozambique

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 18, 1975)

the chinese wushu delegation headed by hsu kuo-an arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit and to give performances during the period of the country's independence celebrations.

meeting the delegation at the airport were daniel benze, responsible member of the protocol department of the mozambican transitional government and councillor choa-yuan, head of the chinese embassy-establishing mission.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister and Wife Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and minister of energy resources, mrs. freer and his party left here by air today to visit shanghai in the company of sun so-chang, deputy-director of a department in the ministry of foreign trade.

they were seen off at the airport by minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned, including wei huan-tu, li shu-teh and mao hung-yuan.

w. bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china, and j.g. carter, counsellor of the new zealand embassy here, were also present.

New Zealand Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 20, 1975)

warren w. freer, new zealand minister of trade and industry and minister of energy resources, mrs. freer and their party concluded their friendly visit to china and left shanghai for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang shao-yung and leading members of departments concerned.

minister warren w. freer, mrs. freer and their party arrived in shanghai from peking yesterday, and they were honoured at a banquet in the evening given by wang shao-yung. while in shanghai, the new zealand guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the fifth working zone at the shanghai harbour.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Example of Exploitation and Plunder

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

soviet social-imperialism is going out of its way to preach that its economic relations with india are relations of "friendly cooperation" and "mutual benefit". it declares that this relationship is an "example" of the soviet union's economic relations with the developing countries.

since it is an "example", it naturally needs popularization. and hence the need to see it in its true perspective. now that india is a party to this "example", first of all, let us see how indian public opinion views this "example".

the "times of india" on march 21 carried a cartoon showing the crafty and greedy face of the soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev who mutters: "of course, our friendly ties remain strong as ever -- but business is business exclamation" as he utters these words, he digs his hands into a pocket of the indian finance minister and takes out all the money in it.

the picture also displays a chart on the wall which shows the drastic increases of india's imports from the soviet union. on the desk is a balance sheet showing that india's indebtedness to the soviet union has grown enormously because of the soviet authorities's forcible changing of the parity between the rupee and the ruble.

the cartoon graphically portrays the true nature of the economic relations between soviet social-imperialism and india and other developing countries. it also gives a precise annotation to the "example" much vaunted by social-imperialism. while paying lip service to "friendly cooperation" and "mutual benefits", the soviet government actually engages in out-and-out plunder, exploitation and extortion exclamation

the cartoon gives expression to the indian people's immense bitterness as well as their indignant denunciation against soviet social-imperialism.

according to indian press reports, the soviet social-imperialists have dumped large quantities of outmoded machine equipment of inferior quality into india at high prices and at the same time, obtained agricultural and side products from india at low prices. sometimes they made "switch-trade" which enabled the soviet revisionists to sell indian goods in markets abroad thereby making extortionate profits. they even colluded with indian merchants and forced them to hand over 10 per cent of the profits from their sales. they dumped scrap jeeps and ineffective tractors into india; they also spent 50,000 rupees to buy indian rail waggon whose raw material alone is worth 75,000 rupees. all such acts of plunder have been done under the cover of "friendly cooperation" and "mutual benefit".

moreover, the soviet union has viciously forced india to repay more debts under the pretext of the devaluation of the rupee. over the past few years, the soviet authorities have again and again unilaterally adjusted the exchange rate between the rupee and the rouble. recently, they went a step further by asking india to settle trade account and repay old debts in accordance with the new exchange rate. this means that the agreements reached between the two countries in the past are all invalid and moscow has the last word on how india should pay its debts. the indian press estimated that the additional money india has to repay to the soviet union runs into 4,000 million rupees. debt increases like rising prices -- this is indeed a new "example" created by the new tsars in their relations with the developing countries.

the more the soviet union tightens its grip on india, the more its social-imperialist features are laid bare and the more people will be educated by the negative "example" of its exploitation against the developing countries. as increasing number of people see through this "example", the social imperialists will find it more difficult to sell their ware.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish National Quintet Plays Tsinan Units Team in Peking Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

spain's national men's basketball team had a friendly match with the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units team before 18,000 cheering spectators in the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

among those present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee), leading members of departments concerned ni chih-chin, mou tso-yun, wei ming and kuo lei, ernesto segura de luna, president of the spanish basketball federation and leader of the team, and guillermo brugarolas marsllorens, charege d'affaires a.i. of the spanish embassy here.

the spanish national side, which is the first sports group from spain ever to visit china, proved itself to be a fairly strong team with tall players well developed in individual skills. the tsinan units team was winner of the basketball title at the latest third sports meet of the p.l.a.

the match this evening opened with a close race for goals as the shorter host players countered their taller visitors with flexible tactics and active defence. they had a brief lead early in the match.

varying their tactics in defence, the visitors gained better control of backboard rebounds and sank many long shots to lead 47-34 at half time.

the host team stepped up their attacks in the second half but failed to pierce the visitors' well-knit defence and most of their long shots went wide of the mark. the spanish team packed ever greater power behind their strikes with accurate long shots and won the match 100-73.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Exhibition Warmly Welcomed in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 18, 1975)

the exhibition of the people's republic of china has been warmly welcomed by the west german people since it opened in cologne on june 13. up to yesterday, more than 80,000 people have visited the exhibition.

every morning, there were many people waiting before the box office of the exhibition hall. the number of visitors increased in holidays. besides cologne citizens, many had come specially from hamburg, munich and other cities. quite a number of visitors toured the exhibition several times in the past few days.

heinz kuehn, prime minister of the state of north rhine-westphalia, visited the exhibition on june 14.

the visitors showed keen interest not only in traditional chinese art and craft works, but also in agricultural and industrial products on display. the models of the tachai brigade, the red flag canal and the nanking yangtze bridge, as well as many machine tools and instruments attracted many visitors who warmly praised the chinese people's achievements in construction.

the hall where chinese films were shown was full in nearly every show and the chinese films were warmly received.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Zaire Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the education delegation of zaire led by wembi kakese.

zaire ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda was present at the meeting.

on hand was li chi, a leading member of the ministry of education.

Zairian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Visit of Educational Delegation of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1975)

zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda gave a cocktail party at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the educational delegation of zaire.

attending the cocktail party were leading member of the chinese ministry of education li chi, and leading members of departments concerned, including lo hsu, hu shou-hsin and hu shu-chih.

the educational delegation of zaire led by wembi kakese was present.

while in peking, the delegation visited schools and a "may 7" cadre school, and had friendly contacts and exchanged teaching experience with educational workers in the capital.

the delegation visited tsinghua university, where they called at a machinery factory and an integrated circuit workshop run by the university, and had discussions with worker-peasant-soldier students on such topics as the revolution in education in the university during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

during their visit to the "may 7" cadre school, leading members of the school gave the guests an account of how office cadres, teachers and medical workers studied revolutionary theory, participated in productive labour and received re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants. through their own efforts, the cadres in the school have built rows of new houses, and opened up large tracts of wheatland, paddy fields and orchards on the sandy wastes.

while visiting in peking, delegation leader wembi kakese and other zairian guests gave college teachers and students here reports on the achievements scored by zairian educators in eliminating the influences of imperialism and colonialism in the field of education and in training zairian cadres.

the delegation will shortly leave here to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Meet with Fellow Deletates to World Women's Conference

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 18, 1975)

li su-wen, leader, and wang shu-chen, deputy leader, of the chinese delegation to the world conference of the international women's year have met with or feted the leaders of a number of fellow delegations between june 16 and 18.

these were pedro ojeda paullada (attorney general of mexico), ho jung suk (the democratic people's republic of korea), vito kapo (albania), le thi xuyen (the democratic republic of viet nam), ma thi chu (the republic of south viet nam) and lina ciobanu (romania).

the leaders of the chinese and other delegations had cordial conversations and expressed the desire to contribute to the conference through active cooperation.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was present on these occasions.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 2, 1975 No. 5886

****
* NATIONAL *
****

MARSH GAS

A Creative Step for Solving the Fuel Problem in the Countryside

- a commentary by NCNA reporter -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 21, 1975)

Spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is developing more deeply in various parts of China. For the sake of opening up a new source of fuel for the countryside, more than two-thirds of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country have successfully developed mass work in setting up experimental points for tapping and utilizing marsh gas, and some places have already obtained marked results in gradual popularization. This is a creative step taken to solve the fuel problem in China's countryside.

Marsh gas is an inflammable gas consisting mainly of methane produced from bacteriological fermentation under given temperature, humidity and tightly-sealed conditions. Because it is frequently found in marshes, it is consequently known as marsh gas. In the countryside, when night soil, grass, leaves, stalks and sewage are thrown into the airtight and leak-proof pits constructed in a manner appropriate to local conditions are sealed tight, they will cause fermentation to take place in the pit and produce marsh gas. The marsh gas is afterward piped separately into the coking and lighting fixtures to provide fuel for cooking and illumination.

The adoption of man-made marsh gas for use is a new thing which appeared in the big leap forward of 1958. On April 11 that year, when the great leader Chairman Mao saw the actual condition of the use of marsh gas during a visit to the exhibition of local industrial products at Wuhan, he issued the instruction, "This should be properly popularized," and this greatly aroused the revolutionary fervor of the people for producing marsh

gas in a big way. Subsequently, however, due to interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some of the technical problems could not be opportunely solved in time, and as a result, work to produce and use marsh gas could not be developed.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres and peoples have deeply criticized the revisionist line, seriously summed up the experience of 1958, persisted in integrating revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific attitude, continued to trial-produce marsh gas and won marked results. At present, marsh gas pits have not only taken root in many provinces (regions) in the south, but are spread northward across the Ch'inling Mountains and the Yellow River. Both within and outside the Great Wall, north and south of the T'ienshan Mountains, and even in the "Great Northern Waste" where the winter is bitterly cold, the work of setting up experimental points for the production of marsh gas has also produced delightful results. At present, more than 460,000 pits have in all been built throughout the country. In such provinces (regions) as Szechwan, Hunan, Hopei, Honan, Kwangsi, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Chekiang, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Shensi and Fukien, some places which have made faster progress in the development of marsh gas are at present advancing from the development of piecemeal and scattered experimental points in the direction of universalization. Due to the tapping of marsh gas, there has appeared in many communes and production brigades throughout the country the stirring scene of "cooking without firewood and charcoal, and lighting without the use of oil and electricity."

The method employed by the masses for the production of march gas is simple, but the results are remarkable. In the south, the building of a pit of about 10 cubic feet for a family of five, if properly maintained, can produce enough marsh gas for cooking and illumination for the whole family. In the past several years, following the development of mass activities in conducting scientific experiments, unremitting improvement has been made in the technique of building marsh-gas pits. Quality has kept on improving, the material used has become more and more economical and the cost of construction has become lower and lower. The quantity of cement used for each pit has on the whole dropped from seven or eight hundred catties to two or three hundred catties, and in some cases, cement has been completely replaced with mortar. The cost of construction has in general fallen from over 100 yuan to about 30 or 40 yuan. This kind of indigenous small marsh gas pit could be understood, learned and built by the masses, and this is of advantage to large-scale popularization.

The production of marsh gas by the masses can serve many purposes and is highly promising. The use of marsh gas for cooking and lighting in the countryside can enable the commune members not only to cut down their expenses, but also to expend the labor saved from gathering firewood and transporting coal for agricultural production. The large quantities of firewood, grass, coal, charcoal and fuel oil saved can also be used to support industrial construction. With the production of marsh gas in the countryside, part of the stalks from farm crops which were burned as firewood in the past could be returned to the field for improving the soil, and part could be used as feed for the development of pig breeding. With marsh gas, the problem of fuel for the countryside has been solved. This also helps forest conservation and the development of forestry production. The

fermentation of night soil, manure and stalks in the marsh gas pit also can improve fertility and help the proper control of night soil, the improvement of rural hygiene and the prevention of the spread of diseases. "In the past, the house is filled with smoke during cooking time. Now, cooking can be done simply by turning a knob." The marsh-gas stove is free from smoke and ashes and is easy to clean. It can shorten cooking time, and greatly reduce the amount of household work for women in the countryside, thus enabling them to devote more time and energy to collective productive labor and social activities. In short, the production of marsh gas in the countryside is of great significance toward improving the livelihood of the people, furthering the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations, supporting industrial construction and invigorating the cultural life of the people.

In order to produce marsh gas on a large scale, the key lies with the leadership. Facts from the past several years have proved that in places where the leadership pay greater attention to the matter, the work of popularizing the production and use of marsh gas is able to develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The very impressive results obtained by Szechwan Province in the production of marsh gas over the past few years is a convincing proof. The CCP Szechwan Provincial Committee have regarded the mobilization of the masses to produce marsh gas as an important task to lay hold of for showing concern to the livelihood of the masses and increasing agricultural production. They have set up a special leadership group and an office, and designated a responsible comrade of the provincial Party committee to strengthen leadership. On the basis of the success obtained in the renewed effort made in the trial production of marsh gas in the autumn of 1970, the province has called many on-the-spot meetings since 1972 to sum up and exchange experiences in marsh gas production, and implemented the principle of "taking operation by commune members on a small scale as primary and support from the collective and the state as supplementary." Within a period of several years, more than 410,000 marsh gas pits have been developed throughout the province. In some counties and communes of the Tungtinghu Prefecture in Hunan Province and in such counties as Huolu, Tinghsien, Manch'eng, Hsinch'eng and Tsunhua in Hopei Province, because of the attention paid by the leadership to grasping experimental points in person, there has been a rapid development in marsh gas production by the masses.

In the course of the extensive production of marsh gas, by setting up experimental points first for popularization and universalization afterward, various places have acquired some very good experience. Over the past few years, many creative steps have been taken by different places in the production of marsh gas for the countryside all over the country, and marsh-gas pits, cooking utensils and lighting fixtures have appeared in a profusion of styles, thus manifesting the infinite sagacity and creativity of the masses. In the mass practice to produce marsh gas, many places have trained a contingent of technicians who are not separated from production, thus providing favorable conditions for the universal popularization of marsh gas in the countryside in the future.

Recently, the State Planning Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have called a national

conference in Szechwan Province for exchange of experience in the popularization and use of marsh gas. They have also visited the advanced communes and production brigades in the production of marsh gas in the Mienyang Prefecture, and summed up and exchanged the advance experiences of various places in the extensive production of marsh gas. The conference calls on all places to strengthen their leadership and to study and solve in good time the problems encountered in popularization, so that the production and use of marsh gas could score even greater results. (NCNA June 20, 1975)

* * *

Outstanding Results Scored by Mienyang County in the Extensive Tapping of Marsh Gas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 21, 1975)

(NCNA Chengtu, June 20, 1975) Mienyang county in Szechwan Province is one of the advanced counties in the extensive production of marsh gas. Beginning in 1972, this county mobilized the masses to trial produce marsh gas with indigenous methods, and within the period of slightly more than two years, it headed from nothing into something, from a few to a great many, and from piecemeal and scattered experimental points to concentration and popularization over a wide area. More than 60,000 marsh gas pits have in all been built, and another 20,000 or more are under construction. At present, 18 communes, 183 production brigades and 1,220 production teams in the whole county have basically popularized the use of marsh gas, and more than 60,000 peasant households have used marsh-gas stoves for cooking and marsh-gas lamps for illumination, thus bringing to an end the long history of having to toil for and worry about firewood and coal. Meanwhile, this county has already replaced diesel oil and gasoline with marsh gas for the operation of machinery. It has successfully experimented with and is in the process of popularizing the use of marsh gas for the generation of electricity and the processing of agricultural produce and by-products.

In 1972, when the CCP Mienyang County Committee decided to popularize the advance experience of some communes and production brigades in other places and use indigenous methods for the extensive production of marsh gas, the views within the leading body were at variance. Some said that as the production of marsh gas for solving the problem of cooking and lighting was a minor matter that concerned only the livelihood of the commune members, it was afraid that the orientation might not be correct if this were taken as an important matter to grasp. Some also had the misgivings that the extensive production of marsh gas might take up too much labor, and that could affect farm capital construction.

For the sake of unifying understanding, Hsüeh Pin-k'uei, the 1st secretary of the county Party committee, went together with the standing committee members of the county Party committee to the No. 3 production brigade of the Yunghsing commune which had obtained actual benefits from the trial-production of marsh gas to conduct investigations and studies, and to listen to the views of the masses. The facts of the success of this production brigade in the production of marsh gas taught the standing committee members a lively lesson. On the basis of their investigations and studies, the county Party committee had cast three sets of accounts:

First, they cast accounts in respect of labor. Mienyang is situated on the northwestern fringe of the Chuanhsi plain. Of the 45 communes in the county, 37 were short of firewood. Each time during the firewood shortage season, the commune members had to leave in flocks for other places to gather firewood, and agricultural production was greatly affected. If marsh gas were universally produced in the rural areas throughout the country, the fuel problem would be solved, and the great amount of labor saved from firewood gathering and house work could be thrown into agricultural production. Although the building of marsh gas pits would take up some labor,

this would be a temporary phenomenon and seen in the long run, labor available to agriculture would not be reduced but increased.

Second, they cast accounts in respect of fertilizer. The construction of marsh-gas pits culd double the quantity of fertilizer handed over by commune members to the collective, and the effectiveness of the fertilizer would also be greatly raised. A large quantity of stalks from farm crops formerly used for fuel could be saved, and part of them could be returned to the fields, while another part could be used as feed for the development of pig breeding, thus supplying even more organic fertilizer for collective production.

Third, they cast accounts in respect of income for the commune members. With the fuel problem solved after the production of marsh gas, the commune members could save expenditure on firewood, coal and lamp oil. This item alone could save the commune members of the whole county 5,000,000 yuan in expenses each year, equivalent to about 40 yuan per household. Apart from this, the commune members, no longer required to gather firewood or transport coal, could take part in collective labor more often, actively develop the socialist collective economy and also increase their income considerably.

With these three sets of accounts cast, the standing committee members of the county Party committee saw light all of a sudden. Everybody said: "Chairman Mao has consistently taught us to show concern for the well-being of the people. Solving the fuel problem bears on thousands of households. The production of marsh gas is not a minor matter bearing on the livelihood of individual commune members but a major matter beneficial to the state, the collective, production and the people." With understanding unified, the county Party committee immediately strengthened their leadership over this item of work, and formulated a plan for the extensive production of marsh gas throughout the county.

When marsh gas was first produced, some commune members were full of skepticism. Some had doubts over whether marsh gas could really be used for cooking and lighting. Some doubted whether the fertilizer could retain its effectiveness after fermentation. The county Party committee held that such misgivings should be removed before the extensive production of marsh gas could take the form of a mass movement. Therefore, on the one hand they organized the broad masses to study Chairman Mao's instruction that "this should be properly popularized" on the production and use of marsh gas and the relevant documents of the provincial Party committee and the prefecture Party committee, thus helping them raise their understanding. On the other hand, they held mobile pictorial and model exhibitions to popularize the scientific knowledge of marsh gas. Meanwhile, the leading cadres at the county, district, commune and production brigade levels also laid hold of experimental points and models, and adopted the method of using typical examples and facts to answer queries from the people. They constructed marsh-gas pits together with the masses as these points, and after obtaining experience from practice, organized the masses to visit them to effect gradual popularization. When problems were encountered in an area, they were brought back to the point for study and solution. The masses were again organized to visit the spot for popularization purpose.

T'ang Kung-chih, the leader of the No. 1 production team under the No. 12 production brigade of the Yunghsing commune, constructed a marsh-gas pit at his own home, and it started normal production two days after it was fed with material. He cooked meals with a marsh-gas stove, and studied out under the light of a marsh gas lamp. When this news spread, many people came from far and near to take a look. T'ang Kung-chih carried out demonstrations as he explained things and became a propagandist in the use and popularization of marsh gas. Having witnessed with their own eyes the advantages of the production of marsh gas, the broad masses of people dismissed their misgivings, and the enthusiasm for the extensive production of marsh gas immediately soared.

With the masses mobilized, the inadequate supply of technical force for the production of marsh gas again became the principal contradiction. In order to solve this problem, the county Party committee paid great attention to the training of a leading technical force. Over the past two years and more, classes for training technicians for the production of marsh gas have gradually been run from the county to the commune. At present, there are already more than 4,000 people who have mastered techniques for the production of marsh gas ranging from design and construction and the elimination of breakdown to production and use. These "indigenous experts" have played a positive part in the production of marsh gas throughout the county.

After the rise of the mass movement for the extensive production of marsh gas throughout the county, in order to solve the question of materials needed for the purpose, the county Party committee on the one hand mobilized the people to maintain the policy of "relying on our own efforts, starting with indigenous methods, carrying out work in a manner appropriate to local conditions and procuring materials locally" and to take the road "starting things on a small scale with indigenous methods by the masses." On the other hand, they organized the various trades to provide energetic support. The commerce bureau of the county sent special people to organize the supply of relevant goods. From the county to the district and commune, the retail departments had universally set up special counters for handling the supply of materials for the production of marsh gas to meet the demands of the masses. The industrial, communications and handicraft departments actively produced such material supplies and equipment as cement, lime, cooking stoves, lamps, plastic tubes and safety valves and sent them in good time to the communes and production brigades. The forestry and health departments sent specialized personnel to stay at selected spots in production brigades and conduct scientific research on the effectiveness of marsh-gas fertilizer and the elimination of diseases. The financial and banking departments actively helped the poor and lower-middle peasants who experienced difficulties to solve the problem of capital for the production of marsh gas. All quarters undertook to guarantee the uninterrupted and victorious progress of the mass movement for the production of marsh gas.

"Grasp consolidation in the midst of development and further development by means of consolidation." This is an important experience acquired by the CCP Mienyang County Committee in the course of leading the masses to produce marsh gas on a large scale. The masses have aptly put it: "Thirty percent of effort should be devoted to the construction of the pits and 70 percent to their management. Only thus could cooking and lighting be insured." Grasping consolidation mainly means grasping management to insure the normal

production of gas in the pits. In the past two years, Party organizations at all levels in this county have gradually developed the system of grasping pit construction in summer and winter and consolidation in spring and autumn. In consolidation work, various places have organized "small detachments" for effecting repairs to marsh-gas pits and giving "mobile treatment" to the "sick pits" so that their gas production rate could be raised. At the same time, they have also vigorously grasped the safe use of the gas to prevent accidents. The various communes and production brigades have also adopted effective measures for properly handling the contradictions between the use of fertilizer by the collective and the use of gas by the commune members. They pay attention to technically studying and solving problems relating to the normal production of gas in the pits in winter. In this way, the level of scientific management of marsh-gas pits has become higher and higher, and as group after group of pits are constructed, they are consolidated group by group. With more and more pits constructed in the whole county, their quality is getting better and better.

* * *

DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Task of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Without Match in Importance

by

Li Pin (李频) of Shanghai Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1975)

Between March and April 1918, Lenin issued a new mobilization order for battle in an article entitled "The Present Task of the Soviet Government." He pointed out, "The bourgeoisie in our country has been defeated, but it has still not been uprooted, wiped out or even thoroughly destroyed. Therefore, a new and higher form of struggle against the bourgeoisie has been placed on the agenda. The switch from the extremely simple task of the continued deprivation of the capitalists to a much more complicated and difficult task seeks to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again. Evidently, this task is without match in importance." Lenin had profoundly revealed here the historical characteristics of the socialist period, put forward the task designed for sweeping away the soil breeding capitalism, and clearly pointed out the orientation for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At that time, the proletariat of Russia had seized political power by means of revolutionary violence, basically got hold of the means of production and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. But class struggle had not come to an end. The landlord and bourgeois classes that had been defeated were not reconciled to their doom. With frenzy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, they switched their tactics, desperately launched counter-attacks against the proletariat, and dreamed of smothering the young Soviet political power in the cradle and recapturing their lost "paradise." In their rabid activities to translate their hope for restoration into action, they not only relied on the international bourgeoisie for support. More importantly, they also made use of their extensive social connections at home, namely the conditions they relied upon for their existence and the social foundation engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. So long as such social foundation still exists, there is at all times the danger of capitalist restoration, and the socialist revolution also cannot be described as having won a thoroughgoing victory.

Since socialist society has just emerged from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges. The existence of bourgeois right, the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism on the part of a large number of small producers and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes are the principal manifestations of the traces of the old society.

The existence of bourgeois right is the important economic base engendering the new bourgeois. How to deal with it is a major question bearing on the success or failure of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

It was precisely on this issue that the great teacher Lenin waged a resolute struggle against the opportunists of all descriptions, and before and after the October Revolution, he had issued a series of brilliant instructions. On the socialist principle of distribution--"distribution to each according to his work" for example, Lenin pointed out on the one hand that the existence of bourgeois right was inevitable in the matter of distribution in the socialist period. But he also laid special emphasis on its taking inequality as a precondition and its not being a communist thing. He also pointed out that it was imperative to rely on the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat to implement strict supervision over this aspect of bourgeois right. This meant that while it was necessary to acknowledge that the existence of bourgeois right was still an ienvitable "drawback" at the first stage of communism, it was especially necessary to clearly understand and adequately assess this "drawback" theoretically.

In light of the actual conditions prevailing at the moment in China, Chairman Mao recently pointed out with emphasis, "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." He also pointed out that the bourgeois right "can only be restricted by the dictatorship of the proletariat." If we are negligent in this respect and do not adopt effective measures for restricting the bourgeois right, but allow it to expand and spread, it will necessarily pound against the socialist system of public ownership and even engender the new bourgeois, thus leading to the restoration of the capitalist system. Therefore, we must acknowledge as well as restrict the bourgeois right, and wage an uncompromising struggle against its possible corrosive role. We also must gradually create conditions for its ultimate abolition. This is precisely a protracted, formidable and complicated struggle confronting the dictatorship of the proletariat.

There was plenty of small-peasant economy in Russia prior to the October Revolution. Not long after its seizure of political power, the proletariat of Russia was actually still encircled by small producers and the old force of habit that resembled a vast ocean. The small producers with the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism tried their utmost to oppose state planning and supervision. They called for the "inviolability of private property," vigorously conducted speculative buying and selling, sabotaged the state policies and orders on grain requisitioning, practiced profiteering and followed the capitalist road. Meanwhile they contaminated and corrupted the proletariat from all sides at all times in order to disrupt the revolutionary fighting spirit of the proletariat.

Therefore, for the sake of building socialism and consolidating the dictatorsip of the proletariat, the proletariat must wage resolute struggle against this spontaneous tendency toward capitalism on the part of the small producers. However, this kind of struggle is by nature different from the struggle against the bourgeoisie. This is because the simple methods of expulsion and suppression cannot be adopted toward the small producers, and only the methods of education and transformation can be adopted to guide

them into taking the socialist road. This cannot but add to the complexity and formidability of the struggle.

Today, the broad masses of peasants in China have gone through socialist transformation and embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. However, due to the existence of the remnants of small producers, certain traditional customs are still retained among a section of the peasants. In particular, in the environment of the commodity economy, it is still possible for some well-to-do peasants "to attach importance to side occupations and slight farming," "to forsake agriculture for commerce," to practice speculative buying and selling, and to sabotage socialist planned economy, thus becoming the new bourgeois. Therefore, we must strengthen socialist education, carry out painstaking and careful political and ideological work, constantly criticize the capitalist tendency, tighten our grip on the socialist transformation of the remnants of small producers and consolidate the position of socialism in the countryside.

As a reflection of the traces of the old society, the ideology of the exploiting classes is an important weapon used by the landlord and bourgeois classes to attack the proletariat. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes invariably depend on their certain kinds of superiority in the sphere of the superstructure and ideology to vigorously create reactionary public opinion for restoring capitalism and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, in order to thoroughly sweep away the soil breeding capitalism, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture.

The proletariat must gradually sweep away the soil engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism and create step by step conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again. This is a task without match in importance. However, the socialist system is bound to take the place of the capitalist system and communism will surely triumph all over the world. This general trend of historical development is independent of man's will. Let us unite and fight for the great historical task of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Study Well the Theory of Revolution and Be An Awakened Fighter Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

by

Yang Feng-ming (杨凤鸣), Secretary of the CCP Hsiung County Committee, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1975)

I was formerly secretary to the Party branch of the Wangk'och'iao production brigade in Hsiung county. In 1971, I became deputy secretary to the county Party committee and in 1972 secretary in the county Party committee. At that time, the county Party committee was confronted by numerous tasks. What should it mainly grasp? Everybody had a different opinion and there was a great deal of controversy. It occurred to me: It is a good thing for people to discuss things together and their views should be heard, but there must always be a main theme in making revolution. How could this main theme be found? Merely relying on more than a decade of experience as secretary to the Party branch of the production brigade will not do and purely relying on a good subjective desire also will not do. We must, as instructed by Lenin, "study in order to rationally, consciously and effectively throw ourselves into the revoution." I overcame my low cultural standard, pressure of work and other difficulties, and in conjunction with practice, studied diligently works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

In January 1965, Chairman Mao warned the whole Party, "Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transition period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." This teaching of Chairman Mao made me understand more clearly that although the county Party committee have many things to grasp, they must never forget to grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and must not forget to implement the basic line of the Party.

With this point clarified, by means of investigation and study, we analyzed the condition of the whole county and noticed on the one hand that through the penetrating criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the overwhelming majority of the people and cadres of the county had raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and urgently desired to consolidate and develop the excellent situation in the whole county. On the other hand, we also discovered that under the instigation of a handful of class enemies, a small number of people were doing things not to the interest of solidarity, thus affecting the smooth progress of the revolution and production in the whole county. The county Party committee were of the opinion that we should develop education on the basic line of the Party, vigorously grasp the class struggle and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's instruction on "unite to win still greater victory." In order to grasp this important matter properly, the county Party committee

had to set the pace in studying the basic line of the Party and make a good example in way of solidarity. Therefore, we required every member of the county Party committee to read and study seriously and to arm his mind with the idea that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation" taught by Marx, and proceeding from this great objective of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, to persistently develop active ideological struggle and carry out work in accordance with the three basic principles of "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." With the revolutionary solidarity of the "squad members" of the county Party committee strengthened, favorable conditions were created for developing work in the whole county. By means of meticulous ideological work, a lively and vigorous political situation very quickly took shape in the whole county.

"Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school." In order to lead the cadres and people to struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the county Party committee must keep a cool and sober head in the intricate and complex struggle, and be bold in and good at strengthening the leadership of the Party. This likewise requires us to study assiduously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings.

Early in 1974, the people of the whole county had enthusiastically thrown themselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Because of the development of the movement, there was an urgent demand for the county Party committee to strengthen its leadership. However, our individual leading cadres lagged behind the movement. Faced with this kind of situation, the leading members of our county Party committee studied seriously the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Everybody was of the opinion that the leadership should march at the head of the movement and not lag behind it. If we make a fuss over nothing and act timidly, that could only mean that we do not understand the objective law governing class struggle. If we are afraid of contradictions and avoid struggle, that shows what we have adopted is still not the militant attitude of a materialist. If we dare not take the lead and are afraid of taking risks, that is a sign of irresponsibility toward the revolution. As a principal leading cadre of the county, one must have the Marxist militant style of "I care not that the wind blows and the waves beat; it is better than idly strolling in a courtyard." After thinking was unified, we not only did not avoid the issues, but met the difficulties headon, set the pace in going into the basic-level units where the difficulties were greater, and armed the masses with the spirit of the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. Because the leadership had been strengthened, the healthy development of the movement to criticize Confucius and Lin Piao in the whole county gave impetus to the development of agricultural production in the whole county, thus changing at a single stroke the backward situation with the per-mow grain yield hovering for a long time at around 200 catties and meeting the demands set by the "Program."

Although very impressive achievements have been scored in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, some of the things criticized would

still appear under different disguises and we must make consistent and untiring effort in study, always bear firmly in mind the basic line of the Party and constantly keep on developing revolutionary mass criticism.

Last winter, there sprang up in society a gust of "wind" which claimed that when cadres gave up their posts or retired, they could be succeeded by their own children. This gust of wind spread very rapidly in society. We organized the members of the county Party committee to study seriously the basic line and relevant policies of the Party, and with this gust of wind analyzed and studied, thinking was quickly unified. Everybody held that this gust of wind sought to enlarge the three major differences, bore the essence of feudal heredity, and reflected the desire of those who wished to consolidate and extend the bourgeois right. The county Party committee clearly and correctly expressed that our Hsiung county could not move with this gust of wind. At the same time, we further studied works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and called on each and every member of the county Party committee to be a pace-setter in diminishing the three major differences. The members of the Party committee set the pace in sending their children to the countryside to join and settle down in production teams. We also called a countywide meeting of cadres and staff members to vigorously criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. With the broad masses of cadres and staff members raising their power of discrimination, many people took the initiative in sending their children who had graduated from junior and senior middle schools to the countryside to join and settle down in production teams.

In order to become pace-setters trusted by the people, the leading cadres must consciously set the pace in transforming their world outlook and consciously set the pace in restricting the bourgeois right. In order to set the pace, one must have consciousness. Where does this kind of consciousness come from? One has to depend on study.

When I first served as deputy secretary to the county Party committee, the county Party committee, according to an established rule, asked me to change from taking rural grain into taking commodity grain. I discovered this problem when I returned from a meeting held in another place. I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from productive labor, and at the same time they must perform their duties," and also Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and other works. Lenin highly appraised the functionaries of the Paris Commune who only drew salaries equivalent to workmen's wages, and pointed out that these measures "could completely unite the interests of the workers and the majority of the peasants, and at the same time also would serve as a bridge of transition from capitalism to socialism." The teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao provided me with a main theme, and I patiently persuaded the comrades concerned to change the commodity grain back to rural grain, to take part as usual in labor in production teams, to leave the production teams to record their work points, and to draw only a small living allowance.

In order to resist corruption by the bourgeois style of life and persevere in continued revolution, I set several demands on myself: (1) I worked wholeheartedly for the interests of the majority without feathering my own nest.

Noticing that my wife was sick and could not take up heavy work, some comrades proposed that arrangements be made for her to work in the county city. I prevailed upon these comrades who meant well and persisted in treating her like an ordinary commune member not divorced from agricultural production. (2) I persisted in doing things according to Party principles. After I was made secretary to the county Party committee, many relatives and friends called on me. They invariably presented me with some demands that reflected their personal interests and asked for my help in solving them. When coming across such problems, I always explained to them that my power was given me by the Party and the people, and that I could not forsake the principles of the Party just because they were my relatives and friends. (3) I required myself to maintain the living standard of an ordinary peasant without seeking special treatment. (4) I preserved the political color of hard struggle without divorcing myself from collective productive labor. Apart from regularly taking part in labor at the Wangk'och'iao production brigade, when going to other production brigades to acquaint myself with conditions, I also strove to labor alongside with the poor and lower-middle peasants so that I could put in no less than 100 days of labor each year.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Through studying this important instruction of Chairman Mao and looking back over the course of struggle in the past few years, I further realize the extreme importance of thoroughly understanding the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the importance of transforming my world outlook. I resolve to make even greater effort in and devote more time to the further study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more consciously transform my world outlook and strive to be an awakened fighter for combating and guarding against revisionism.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Chinese Woman Cadre Leads Peasants in Re-shaping Home Village

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 21, 1975)

"a bearer of the socialist banner" is the title given to chen cha, a woman communist, who has led the peasants in re-shaping their home village in the past 20 years and keeping the average per hectare grain yield above the 7.5-ton mark for the last nine years.

fortyfour-year old chen cha is now party branch secretary of the lokeng production brigade of lunghai county in china's coastal fukien province.

the brigade was formerly known for its poor natural conditions. the fields were sandy, the hills denuded and water resources scarce. now the 200 hectares of rugged sandy land have been turned into a sweep of fertile fields criss-crossed by ditches and channels. the barren hills are covered with tea shrubs and sugar cane groves.

party branch secretary of the national agricultural pace-setting brigade of tachai, kuo feng-lien, visited lokeng and admired their revolutionary spirit.

born in a poor peasant family, chen cha was sold as a child bride in her early teens. after liberation, she took an active part in the land reform movement. she enhanced her ability and raised her political consciousness in the struggle and was admitted into the communist party. for the past two decades and more, she has been a leading member of the party organization in lokeng.

the lokeng village had made considerable progress in production by 1969, having gone through agricultural cooperation and become a brigade of a people's commune. but after chen cha visited the tachai brigade that year, she realized that lokeng was far behind tachai in implementing the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and in their contributions to the state.

"the peasants under socialism should be masters of nature, instead of living at its mercy," said this woman communist to other members of the brigade party branch. they made a survey of the area and mapped out a long-term programme for re-shaping nature.

chen cha led nearly one thousand brigade members in a battle to terrace the niutou mountain right after summer harvesting and sowing in 1969. in a month they

removed 800 tons of rocks and stones and carried in 10,000 tons of earth to build 5.3 hectares of terraced field.

the brigade has since added 107 hectares of terraced fields, dug nine irrigation and drainage channels with a total length of 6,700 metres and built five roads.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which started early last year inspired chen cha and her fellow brigade members with greater enthusiasm.

last winter the brigade party branch discussed how to improve a 1,100-metre long channel which had brought much harm to the locality due to its narrow and crooked course and its silted bed. chen cha proposed to fill in the channel and dig a new one in order to solve the problem once for all.

the party branch adopted the proposal and concentrated the strength of the brigade into building the project. the new channel, 1,600 metres long and six metres wide, was completed after seven days and nights of hard work. in another 50 days the old channel was filled in and turned into farmland.

the collective economy has been steadily growing along with the expansion of production. the brigade now has three tractors and some small mills for processing farm produce and sideline products and a sugar refinery. the living standard of the brigade members has also improved a great deal.

in summer 1973 when the early rice crop was ripening, the locality was hit by a typhoon. led by chen cha, the militia braved the heavy storm and repaired the breached dykes. soon after the typhoon, she and other leading members of the party branch went to the production teams and encouraged the peasants to overcome the effects of the natural disaster and contribute as much as possible to the revolution in china and in the world.

under the leadership of the party branch, the brigade gathered in a good autumn harvest which made up for the loss in early rice. at the end of the year the brigade members received a bigger income after selling the state 700 tons of commodity grain.

the woman cadre maintains a close link with the masses and perseveres in taking part in collective productive labour. when the brigade bought its first tractor, chen cha herself was one of the first to learn to drive it. she is often seen driving a tractor during the busy farming seasons.

"REVOLUTIONARY MOTHERS"

Elderly Women in Old Revolutionary Base Area Make Continuous Progress

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 20, 1975)

a group of women in their sixties are well known among mountain villagers in east china's coastal fukien province as "forever exuberant revolutionary mothers."

the communist party and government are providing them with old-age amenities, but these women in the autumn of their life refuse to remain idle. instead, they are continuing the revolution with the same enthusiasm they had shown in the years of revolutionary war.

they are inhabitants of the lungyen prefecture, one of the revolutionary base areas established during the second revolutionary civil war period (1928-1937) under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party. a part of the then central soviet area, it embraced lungyen and six other counties with a population of 1.9 million, half of it being women.

in the relentless struggle against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, the local working women had made sacrifices and outstanding contributions to the revolution. some of them personally took part in the armed struggle, fighting against the kuomintang troops and local despots and dividing up their land. others sent their kinsmen to the red army while they themselves stayed in the rear and did well in production to support the front.

the group of elderly women are survivors who fought in the revolutionary war or were active supporters.

"i must keep in mind chairman mao's teaching: 'carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory,'" said 65-year-old wang chiu-lien in an interview with hsinhua. "how can one stop halfway when making revolution?"

she is a leading member of the tsaihsi brigade in shanghang county, a delegate to the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party and a standing committee member of the women's federation of lungyen prefecture.

the tsaihsi brigade is located in tsaihsi township which was cited by chairman mao during the second revolutionary civil war period as the first glorious model of the base areas. the township was noted for

its outstanding achievements in promoting the well-being of the masses and paying attention to methods of work. at that time 80 per cent of the township's young and middle-aged men were in the red army, and women did most of the production work with remarkable success.

a deputy to the tsaihsi township soviet, wang chiu-lien dedicated herself to the revolution. in daytime she joined other women in farm work while in the evening she made straw sandals for the red army by the light of a pine torch. she urged her husband to join the red army although her five-year-old child had just died of sickness. later he was killed in action.

"we cannot wait for socialism. we must build it wholeheartedly by following the road chairman mao has pointed out," wang chiu-lien said.

she cherishes the collective. when she saw the brigade's rice plants lodged by wind, she would prop them up one by one. on stormy nights she was always among the first to arrive at the threshing ground to store away rape seed or grain. the commune members proposed more than once to mark up more work points for her. but she refused.

wang chiu-lien is not required to do physical labour on account of her age. as a martyr's widow, her well-being is looked after by the party and the people. but she volunteers to work for the brigade by raising pigs, sunning grain and doing farm work. the commune members call her an "evergreen pine tree".

all the other revolutionary mothers, whether wounded and handicapped in war or infirm through age, are like wang chiu-lien in trying to contribute their share to socialist revolution and construction.

li chiu-feng and chang su-o of the hsinchuan brigade were students of the "worker-peasant women's evening school" started by chairman mao when he established the hsinchuan revolutionary base area in 1929. they studied marxism-leninism and learned the truth about the revolution at the school and became clear that emancipation of the working women could be accomplished only after class and national emancipation. li chiu-feng and nine other women then joined the guerrillas and waged armed struggle against the kuomintang troops. chang su-o was then too young to join and had two elder brothers in the red army, so she stayed behind to do farm work in support of the front. li chiu-feng was seriously wounded and chang su-o's brothers were killed in action.

though handicapped, 66-year-old li chiu-feng is still active in educating the younger generation.

she often tells youngsters heroic deeds of revolutionary martyrs who followed chairman mao in making revolution, and encourages them to inherit and carry forward their spirit of self-sacrifice.

the party and government made arrangement for 63-year-old chang su-o to live in a home for the aged since all her relatives had laid down their lives for the revolution. she said: "the party's concern is an encouragement for me to continue the revolution. but how can a revolutionary spend the autumn of her life idling in a home for the aged?" she repeatedly applied for whatever work she could do, and is now a voluntary nurse at a kindergarten in her neighbourhood. she buys many revolutionary pictorial story-books for the children, teaches them old revolutionary songs of the red army and tells them revolutionary stories.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsinchuan brigade set up a women's evening school at the site of the old "worker-peasant women's evening school." chang su-o enthusiastically helps enroll peasant women and she herself teaches them. she tells them about revolutionary traditions and the heroic deeds of local women martyrs in the revolutionary war. she encourages them to study for the sake of the revolution and lead a militant life like the martyrs. the evening school now has 380 students, or 80 per cent of the women in the brigade.

the home for old folks where chang su-o is staying has 17 elderly women with an average age of 81.5 years. fifteen are mothers or widows of the red army martyrs. the government looks after them, pays for their living expenses and gives them free medical care. they are keen to learn what is going on in the country and the world. they read newspapers every day and study politics. they raise pigs, grow vegetables and very often give talks to young people about revolutionary tradition.

chang yen-kao, who is in charge of this home, said: "manual labour has become a habit for these revolutionary mothers. they want to contribute as much as they can to the state, so it is very difficult to stop them."

the western mountainous part of fukien province is known as the "home of mountain folk songs". many revolutionary women in those years of war used this militant form of folklore to arouse people to fight the enemy. they sang songs when their husbands and sons left them to join the army. today, they sing folk songs to heighten the fighting spirit of the people. old mother tu lien-tzu of the hopu production brigade in changting county was a squad leader of the women's red guards and a good folk song singer.

at 81, she still sings folk songs in praise of the new life and in criticism of lin piao and confucius. not long ago, she performed at a theatrical festival in her production brigade, singing her own compositions of militant mountain folk songs on stage. several of her latest compositions are included in a collection of changting county folk songs and are popular among the people. she said in an interview: "the source of my folk songs are the great changes that have taken place in the old liberated areas in western fukien province since liberation. the motive force that urges me to keep on writing songs is the need to protect our state, for which our vanguard revolutionaries had fought and shed blood."

RETIRED WOMEN WORKERS

Elderly Chinese Women Enjoy Happy Autumn Years

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 21, 1975)

women workers in the chengtu textile mill in southwest china's szechwan province were thrown out when they became too old to work before liberation. now, when women retire at age 50, with a life-long pension of 70 per cent of their wages, their workmates see them off amid the roll of drums and the clash of cymbals.

seven out of ten of the workers in this 40-year-old mill by the chinchiang river are women, and over 200 have retired. all are covered by labour insurance including free medical care.

many retired women workers say: "there is no end to our grievances against the old society, and our gratitude to the new knows no bounds."

liberation not only brought the working women the respect of society, but a growing awareness of why they could not feed and clothe themselves and their children before 1949.

"our greatest worry was that when we got too old to work we would have no one to turn to and would have to roam the streets," said 62-year-old pensioner tai yu-ching. "how many long nights i passed sobbing my heart out. i thought it was my lot to suffer."

tai yu-ching was given as a child bride at age eleven. later, she went to work and gave birth to four children.

but extreme poverty forced her to give her two daughters away to become unpaid housemaids.

china's liberation opened a new life, and in 1952 she was reunited with her daughters. revolutionary education by the party helped her and tens of thousands of other workers in china to recognize that the emancipation of women depends on the liberation of the oppressed classes. she was anxious to study and worked hard, and became a member of the chinese communist party.

three of her children are workers and the other one is in the chinese people's liberation army. they spend their holidays with their parents who retired a dozen years ago.

tai yu-ching was a weaver in the chengtu textile mill and her husband did packaging. their combined monthly pension comes to about 90 yuan (rmb). rent and water and electricity charges total a little over 1.3 yuan a month. after buying food, clothes and other necessities, they have money to put in the bank every month. "our life is secure and happy indeed," she said. "we never dreamt of such a life in the past. the loving attention of the party and chairman mao have freed us from worry."

another retired woman worker named tang su-ching, who lives with her children, says that the party gave her a second life last year. she was rushed to the city's largest hospital last june when a gall-stone condition brought on a coma. workmates and leading members of the mill kept vigil during the two days and nights she remained unconscious. the labour insurance covered her medical expenses of over 500 yuan, and her mill gave her a subsidy for specially nutritious meals, including milk, to hasten her recovery. throughout her convalescence, leading members of the mill revolutionary committee and trade union and her workmates called regularly.

mention of her pre-liberation life fills her with anger. she recalled how a woman spinner fell seriously ill and was driven out of the mill, left to die by a bridge. tang su-ching herself was fired because of illness when she was 19. "poor people just couldn't afford to go to the doctor or buy medicine."

like other retired workers in china, the pensioners of the chengtu textile mill are invited to take part in the mill's study or discussions whenever chairman mao issues an instruction or some other big political event takes place in the country. from time to time the mill reports to them on the progress in production and asks for their opinions. wang jung, a retired worker, was given a hearty welcome when she spoke

to the workers and staff members on march 8, international working women's day.

some of the pensioners are reluctant to leave the mill grounds, so a section of the housing is reserved for them, and the monthly rent and water and electricity charges come to just 30 cents a person. they get periodic physical checkups at the mill hospital, and when someone falls ill, the medicine is delivered to the patient's home.

the retired workers spend several hours a week studying marxist-leninist theory, and some of them help primary school pupils. they tell the children how things used to be and the fine traditions of the party, and urge them to make progress every day. several pensioners have volunteered to give technical guidance to help neighbourhood factories solve problems in production.

LEOPARD FIGHTING

Chinese Girl Fights Leopard Barehanded

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 20, 1975)

the story of how a 20-year-old militiawoman barehanded fought a leopard is circulating widely among the people in the shennungchia mountain district in the northwestern part of hupeh province, central china.

this extraordinary event took place on the morning of march 29 this year in the chienchin production brigade in the shennungchia mountains.

militiawoman chen chuan-hsiang and a woman commune member ko cheng-yu were selecting potato seeds near where they lived when they heard plaintive cries of a lamb. as they looked, they saw that the lamb was being chased by a two-metre-long leopard. when the lamb ran past a three-year-old child playing near by, the leopard, finding a better prey, stopped chasing the lamb and made for the child.

at this critical moment, the militiawoman dashed towards the leopard to save the child. the beast turned its eyes on chen chuan-hsiang, roared and lunged at her. she dodged it, and the animal just grazed her clothes. she thought people said leopards were more ferocious than tigers, but it was not so terrible after all. she picked up a rock and hit the

leopard hard. the angry beast opened its mouth wide and leapt at her. chen chuan-hsiang was about to dodge again when she found that ko cheng-yu had run up to help her. she turned to protect the commune member. the leopard failed to land on either of them.

chen chuan-hsiang was trying to find another lump of rock when the beast threw itself on ko cheng-yu and was about to bite her head. the militiawoman unhesitatingly jumped on the back of the leopard and pulled its head back with all her might.

the leopard left ko cheng-yu and, roaring ferociously, tried to shake off its rider, but chen chuan-hsiang held on and would not let go, trying to choke it. just as the animal was struggling to draw breath, militiamen and villagers arrived and, between them, beat the leopard to death.

the brigade party branch and the militia company commended chen chuan-hsiang for her heroism and revolutionary spirit in saving others at the risk of her own life. they called on all members of the brigade and the company to learn from her.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Peking Medical Teams Active on "Roof of the World"

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 21, 1975)

since may 1971 several peking medical teams have dealt with high altitude sickness to serve the people in ari, a border area in the tibet autonomous region, 5,000 metres above sea level.

the team members have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical work by whole-heartedly serving the tibetan people.

immediately after being discharged from hospital for high altitude reaction, sun chung-shun, a teacher at the peking institute of traditional chinese medicine, joined other team members in collecting medicinal herbs on a mountain about 6,000 metres high, although he was still not feeling very well. they gathered over 110 kinds of herbs on formidable cliffs and in deep gullies.

in other cases, sterile operating areas were

prepared in remote places for the convenience of patients, such as the stockbreeding areas of paka and hor which are several days travel on horseback to and from the county seat. the medical workers toured the two areas on four occasions and covered more than 30 stockbreeding points, successfully performing nearly 30 operations with limited medical supplies and equipment.

influenza was prevalent in a stockbreeding centre at the foot of the kailas range in the hor prefecture in august 1974. riding through downpour and hailstorm more than 10 hours along a narrow path zigzagging up a 5,000-metre-high mountain peak, they cured several seriously ailing herdsmen.

thoracic surgeon fang jung-pao and local medical workers of han and tibetan nationalities performed a number of successful open chest operations, something not done on the plateau before. meticulous surgical plans were worked out to take every contingency into account. they removed the lower lobe of the right lung of a 58-year-old woman and performed open chest surgery on a 14-year-old child. working in pulan county, chen cheng-kuang set 20 cases of bone fracture by combining traditional chinese and western medicine.

in the past four years, the peking medical team has also trained tibetan barefoot doctors in the ari prefecture. ari's seven counties now have a health network. the peking medical workers passed on their experience to local barefoot doctors without reservation.

on new year's day of 1975 pulan county was deep in snow, but the peking and local medical workers crossed snow-covered mountains to pay home calls.

the tibetan people welcome the peking medical teams sent by chairman mao and treat them like kinsmen.

COAL PRODUCTION

North China Coal Producer Fulfills Half-year Production Quota

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 21, 1975)

yangchuan coal mines, the biggest anthracite producer in china, fulfilled the half-year state production plan on june 9, registering an 11.3 percent increase in output over the same 1974 period.

setting an all-time record in half-yearly output, the yangchuan coal mines in north china's shansi province also met state quotas for increasing coal-cutting efficiency and lowering consumption of major materials and production costs. prior to this, the coal mines had topped state production plans for seven consecutive years.

since the beginning of this year, the yangchuan mining administration has organized 2,000 study classes on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and trained thousands of activists in the study of this theory. it has also organized 100 political evening schools and 3,000 study groups. the study has aroused the enthusiasm of the miners, cadres and technicians in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

this year's state plan called for 900,000 more tons of coal than last year from yangchuan. the party committee of the administration organized the miners to discuss the question: "the fast developing socialist construction calls for more coal. what should we do?" the miners replied: "since anthracite from our mines is important to the growing national economy, we will exert ourselves to produce more and make a bigger contribution to the revolution." after the discussion, the miners pledged to produce 1.7 million tons, instead of 900,000 tons, on top of last year's output. to fulfil this target, the cadres worked down the pits alongside the miners.

the no. 1 colliery has been assigned the biggest share of the increase in output. its 800 miners and cadres fought a continual battle to cut more coal, and all the working faces, transportation lines and surface ground units functioned in coordination. in the first five months of this year, the colliery increased its output by 230,000 tons. in may, it overfulfilled the monthly plan by 143 percent with an increase of 90,000 tons.

the no. 2 coal-cutting team of the no. 3 colliery met with complicated geological structures. communist ching hai-chi, a model worker, led the miners in tackling the difficult problem by new drilling and cutting methods. they produced 20,000 tons of coal in a single month.

the no. 2 coal-cutting team in a pit of the no. 4 colliery organized a shock brigade of 20 young miners led by chang hsiao-wen, secretary of the communist youth league branch. the brigade helped the team set a monthly output record of 30,000 tons. altogether 150 such youth brigades are active throughout the mines under the mining administration.

workers in charge of repairs and maintenance, transportation and ventilation all worked hard in coordination. three-in-one groups of workers, cadres and technicians from the machine repair and assembly plant worked in pits to find out what was needed. the plant manufactured 34,000 spare parts in good time for heavy equipment in the various mines.

SALVAGE TEAMS

Salvage Team on South China Sea Shows Great Heroism

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 20, 1975)

"give hope to others while reserving the dangers and risks for oneself" -- with this as its guiding motto, the kwangchow salvage team has in the past 17 years rescued and refloated 237 chinese and foreign ships in distress between the estuary of the pearl river and the langhuachiao reef of the hsisha islands. it has earned the title of "heroic salvage team".

the team picked up an s.o.s. signal from the somali vessel, "tong sing", on december 14, 1974 when operating near hainan island. the ship had run aground in difficult weather south of china's chankiang harbour. a salvage ship belonging to the kwangchow salvage team rushed to the rescue.

a strong northeasterly wind was pounding away at the ship in distress. several tugs from chankiang harbour had already tried to approach the ship several times, but each time they were driven away by high

waves. workers aboard the chinese salvage ship learned that the "tong sing" was out of food and electricity for nearly two days, and the crew was in imminent danger. the salvage workers took this attitude: "we are duty bound to rescue them, whatever the risks; we must board the vessel and bring the crew to safety." but two lifeboats lowered from the salvage ship were driven back by the rough seas as they tried to reach the "tong sing".

finally chung hsing and lin yao-jung, leaders of the salvage team, together with several others, by sheer determination reached and boarded the foreign vessel in the teeth of the mountainous waves.

the chinese salvage men were surrounded by the crew of the "tong sing" which was made up of seamen from six countries who expressed their admiration and thanks.

the small lifeboat shuttled between the "tong sing" and the salvage ship five times and brought all members of the crew and their belongings to safety. the captain of the "tong sing", a veteran sailor in his seventies, said with great emotion: "your country should be proud of having such brave seamen."

in its long years of work, the kwangchow salvage team has evolved a set of scientific methods which have helped it accomplish many difficult missions.

the 8,000-ton ocean going freighter "kim hwa" of singapore was once blown over a cluster of reefs by a typhoon and landed on a stone embankment at the foot of a hill more than 1,800 metres away from its normal course near swatow. at short notice, the kwangchow salvage team went to the rescue. the captain of the endangered ship was not very hopeful. he estimated that at least ten 5,000-horsepower tugs, together with the dredging of a wide and deep channel, were needed to rescue his vessel.

the "kim hwa" lay on the embankment with its stern seaward. usually, in rescuing a grounded ship, the towline is fastened to the bow, to minimize resistance. but this would mean that the 120-metre freighter would have to be turned round on the embankment, which would require a large array of powerful hoisting machines. the chinese workers made a careful study of the situation and decided to pull the ship back into deep water by the stern instead of by the bow. they made use of three rocks in shallow water facing the ship's stern as a fulcrum to pull the vessel seaward by a steel cable. the grounded freighter was slowly but steadily pulled off the embankment, through the cluster of reefs, across the shallow water and finally back to the navigable channel. the operation took 29 days from beginning to end.

on another occasion, the salvage team was dispatched to the waters near tankan island to refloat a freighter, the "eternity", that lay on the bottom of the sea in 46 metres of water.

according to technical practice, divers with suits using compressed air can stay 44 to 47.5 metres of water for at most 15 to 20 minutes. but the sunken ship had to be brought to the surface before the arrival of an expected typhoon. diver chien shun-fa, a communist, went down to secure steel cables to the sunken vessel. he stayed under water for more than an hour. when the leadership urged him through the intercom to come up, he said: "i'm all right. don't worry exclamation" chien shun-fa worked on the seabed for 168 minutes until he fixed the cables to the freighter, which was finally successfully refloated.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania-China Friendship Association
Delegation Feted

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 20, 1975)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the embassy yesterday in honour of the albania-china friendship association delegation just back from a friendly visit to china.

leader of the delegation hekuran isai, member of the political bureau and secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and members of the delegation attended the reception.

present on the occasion were nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, agim popa, head of the foreign department of the party central committee, and others.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

liu chen-hua and hekuran isai repeatedly proposed toasts to the unbreakable friendship and fighting unity between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

Albanian Government Economic Delegation
Visits Peking General Petro-chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation with comrade adil carcani as leader and comrade petro dode as deputy leader paid a visit to the peking general petro-chemical works in the company of comrade li hsien-nien and comrade sun hsiao-feng today.

built during the great proletarian cultural revolution, this petro-chemical complex has made rapid progress in production and construction over the past few years as the workers displayed a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in

line with the party's general line for building socialism. the workers regard the visit of the albanian comrades-in-arms today as a great encouragement. yang chun, leading member of the works, gave the albanian comrades-in-arms an account of its progress in production and construction.

the albanian comrades made a round of the tungfanghung oil refinery, the shengli chemical works and the hsiangyang chemical works, and inspected the process of treating waste liquids. at the end of the visit, comrade carcani told the workers and cadres present: "today we have witnessed the great successes you have achieved. i wish you new successes in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and in carrying on your production and construction."

yesterday the delegation inspected peking's underground air-raid defence installations in the company of comrade han tsung-cheng.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A. I. in Canberra
Presents Film to Australian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jun. 21, 1975)

chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, on behalf of the chinese government, presented a colour documentary film to australian prime minister e.g. whitlam at the embassy here yesterday evening. the film is entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from australia" which recorded prime minister whitlam's visit to china in 1973.

speaking on the occasion, whitlam said that he enjoyed the film very much. "there has been developed a close and healthy relationship between us and i believe this has helped each of us in our relations with countries between us," he noted.

present on the occasion were ministers, other government officials and members of whitlam's party during his visit to china.

after the screening and the presentation ceremony, a dinner was given by chu chi-chen in honour of the prime minister.

President Chai Tse-min Fetes Australian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min this evening feted the south australian labour movement and rural trade union delegation led by michael jerome young, member of the house of representatives, and had a warm and friendly talk with them during the banquet.

present was member of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo ying-fu.

also present were diplomatic officials of the australian embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Australian Rosny Children Choir Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 21, 1975)

the rosny children choir from australia left china by train today at the end of its performance tour here. leading members of the kwangtung provincial cultural bureau and the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li hsueh-kuang and teng tao and hundreds of local children gave the choir a warm send-off at the railway station.

jocelyn valerie chey, cultural counsellor of the australian embassy in china, was also present on the occasion.

the rosny children choir gave three concerts after it arrived here from shanghai by air on the evening of june 15. vice-chairman li chien-chen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and leading members of local departments concerned attended the final concert on june 19. during a break, li chien-chen met and had a friendly talk with mr. h.v. mckay, acting leader of the choir, mrs. jennifer filby, choir director, jocelyn valerie chey, cultural counsellor of the australian embassy in peking, and representatives of the young singers.

on the evening of june 16, the australian friends were honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial cultural bureau and the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, local children performed items of music and acrobatics and their young australian friends sang australian songs as well as chinese revolutionary children's songs. the australian friends also visited a primary school, a children's palace and a rural people's commune, and made a boat excursion on the pearl river in kwangchow.

acting choir leader h.v. mckay and cultural counsellor jocelyn valerie chey gave a farewell reception in return for the warm hospitalities accorded the choir by the chinese people.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jun. 19, 1975)

chilean president general augusto pinochet, gave a luncheon today in honour of chinese ambassador to chile hsu chung-fu.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong Qualifying Round of Asian Cup Football Tournament Continues

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 19, 1975)

hongkong won from brunei 3:0 in group a and the democratic people's republic of korea won from singapore 1:0 in group b as the round-robin series continued in the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament here this evening.

held amidst rain and on a slippery pitch, the two thrill-packed matches were a test of the players' stamina and will power.

no sooner had the hongkong-brunei match begun than the hongkong team launched an attacking game. the

brunei players, having summed up their experience in the previous two matches, succeeded in warding off the onrushing hongkong players with stone-wall defence. in the first half, they made sporadic attacks by penetrating into the goal area of their opponent with long passes.

the hongkong team employed a 4-2-1-3 formation to thwart brunei's immaculate defence but did not score until the last second minute before the interval when centre forward chung chor-wai scored off a header from a pass from his team-mate cheng kwok-kun for a 1:0 lead.

in the second half, the hongkong team controlled the mid-field and scored another two goals from close-in in the 30th and 34th minutes.

the d.p.r.k.-singapore match was held in a friendly atmosphere. in the fourth minute after the kick-off, the singapore goalie was injured when he saved a dangerous shot. the players of the two teams stopped playing to his rescue. in the 14th minute in the second half, a korean player fell on the ground when he stormed the goal-mouth. singapore goalie lee bee-seng immediately walked over to help him up.

this evening, the singapore team used the man-to-man tactics to foil the korean players' powerful frontal attacks and their menacing long-range shooting. as a result, the korean players in the first half only made seven fruitless attempts at shooting. the singapore players seemed more used to playing football amidst rain. centre half lim teng-sai and left full back sockalingam rajagopal with the close coordination of their team-mates launched a dozen effective attacks, posing very big threats to their opponents.

playing a 4-3-3 formation, the d.p.r.k. team made incessant quick attacks but the slippery field deterred its attacking power. in the second half, the korean team used three forwards and three half backs to mount fierce breaks through the defence of the singapore team and dominated the mid-field. right half back kim bok man of the korean team broke singapore's defence at a goal-mouth melee to score a decisive goal in the 14th minute.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Peking for Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

a chinese track and field team with chao shuang-chin as leader and li tsu-lin as deputy leader left here for italy by air today to take part in an international athletic meet. after the competition in italy, the team will go on to albania for a friendly visit.

Italian Workers' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

an italian workers' delegation led by liguori gianfranco, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), was honoured at a banquet here this evening hosted by ou tang-liang, a leading member of a department concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

vice-chairman wang ching-ju of the peking municipal trade union council was present at the banquet.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND KOREA

"August First" Table Tennis Team of Chinese People's Liberation Army in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 20, 1975)

major general hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, received and feted on june 17 the visiting "august first" table tennis team of the chinese people's liberation army led by chiang chao. tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy here was also present on the occasion.

today, the chinese team played its first practice match with the "february eighth" table tennis team of the korean people's army. major general hwang chol san and chinese military attache tieh lei saw the match.

the "august first" table tennis team arrived here on june 17 at the invitation of the korean ministry of people's armed forces.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Anniversary of Establishment of Kobe-Tientsin Friendly Ties Celebrated in Kobe

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 21, 1975)

a rally of city residents was held on june 19 in kobe under the sponsorship of the kobe municipal government to celebrate the second anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between kobe and tientsin and to welcome the tientsin city friendship delegation now on a visit to japan.

the chinese delegation headed by hsieh hsueh-kung was present at the rally.

among the more than 2,500 people present were tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe; shoichi ijiri, vice mayor of kobe; sojiro kawai, speaker of the kobe municipal assembly; as well as representatives of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), kobe branch of japan's association for the promotion of international trade and the kobe association of chinese residents.

speaking at the rally, mayor miyazaki reviewed friendly contacts between the peoples of kobe and tientsin in the past two years. he stressed: "i wholeheartedly wish that the long-expected japan-china peace and friendship treaty be concluded as soon as possible, that friendly relations between the people of the two countries develop steadily and that cooperation between kobe and tientsin further increase."

hsieh hsueh-kung said: "we are determined to work with friends who uphold japan-china friendship to remove obstacles so as to achieve the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship on the basis of the joint statement of the two governments and further consolidate and develop the good neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries."

an art performance was given at the rally.

after the rally, hsieh hsueh-kung and mayor miyazaki exchanged opinions on future friendly contacts between kobe and tientsin.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Soiree in Honor of President Daddah

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jun. 21, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao gave a film soiree here yesterday evening in honour of mauritanian president and madame moktar ould daddah.

the colour documentary "warm welcome to distinguished mauritanian guests", which depicts the state visit of president and madame daddah to china in september 1974, was shown.

the documentary was later presented to president daddah by the ambassador on behalf of the chinese government.

at the soiree, the president and the ambassador had a friendly conversation.

present also on the occasion were da ould sidi haiba, president of the mauritanian national assembly; abdoul aziz sall, secretary for organization and information of the mauritanian people's party; hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs; ba mamadou alassane, minister of youth and sports; cheikh malainine robert, secretary-general of the mauritanian workers' union, and others.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 20, 1975)

the mexican young agronomists' group, led by engineer manuel francisco peyro carono, adviser to the social-economic development committee of durango state, left here for home yesterday.

apart from paying homage to chairman mao's birthplace in shaoshan, the mexican guests toured peking, shanghai, honan, hopei, shansi, hunan and kwangtung during their extensive travel in china.

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

the ten-member mexican delegation of veterinarians and zootechnicians with javier mendez barraza, president of the national federation of veterinarians and zootechnicians, as leader and jose flores ayala, vice-chairman of the national association of veterinarians and zootechnicians of mexico, as deputy leader left peking today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

after their arrival in china on june 9, the mexican guests visited peking, the tachai production brigade, and the inner-mongolian region. during their stay in peking, they visited people's communes, scientific research institutions, a veterinary hospital and a hospital of chinese medicine and had professional discussions. vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng met and feted the delegation.

Chinese Delegation Leader Meets Sri Lanka Prime Minister and Wife of Philippine President

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 20, 1975)

li su-wen, leader of the chinese delegation to the world conference of the international women's year, met with sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike here this afternoon.

they held cordial and friendly conversations in which they exchanged opinions on the world conference.

sri lanka ambassador to mexico neville kanakaratne was present on the occasion.

on another occasion this afternoon li su-wen met with imelda romualdez marcos, wife of the philippine president. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

deputy representative of the chinese delegation pontzong and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang were present on both occasions.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

the pakistan border trade delegation led by ataullah, resident in gilgit, left here for home by air yesterday.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 12. after friendly discussions, it exchanged letters with a chinese delegation in urumchi on june 16 on border trade in 1975 between china and pakistan.

during their stay in china, the pakistan friends were met by ismayil aymat, vice-chairman of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestine PFLP Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the palestine visiting group of "the popular front for the liberation of palestine" led by mustafa ali a. rahman, member of the p.f.l.p. political bureau. they had a warm and friendly talk during the banquet.

present at the banquet was m.o. mokhtar, assistant head to the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

present was chou chueh, acting director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Minister of National Defence Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 19, 1975)

army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of national defence, this morning received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army.

the chinese delegation is led by tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units.

present on the occasion were major general gheorghe gomoiu, romanian vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, and colonel i. ceausescu, deputy secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and military attache li yung-chih of the chinese embassy here were also present.

on the same day, army general ionita gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese military friendship delegation.

at the luncheon, army general ionita and tseng shao-shan proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and fighting unity between the romanian and chinese peoples and armies and to the good health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and comrade nicolae ceausescu.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

this morning, the chinese military friendship delegation laid a wreath at the monument of heroes of the motherland.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Mogadishu Track and Field Team from Somalia Has Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

the mogadishu track and field team from somalia had a friendly contest with the peking team at the workers' stadium here this afternoon.

among those present on the reviewing stand were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, chung shih-tung, ni chih-chin, and wei ming. they met and had a friendly conversation with hussein samatar nur, leader of the visiting team, before the contest began.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman was among the spectators.

the contest was preceded by a ceremony of welcome during which chinese and somali athletes filed into the pitch shoulder to shoulder as the 50,000 spectators greeted the somali friends from east africa with enthusiastic applause.

the 19 somali men and women athletes joined their peking counterparts in 15 events including the 100 metres, 200 metres and 400 metres sprints, the 5,000 metres race, the high jump and the men's javelin throw in a very friendly atmosphere. chinese and somali competitors vied with one another in a common effort to improve the athletic standards of their countries.

somali athletes won the men's 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres, 10,000 metres and broad jump events and the women's 800 metres race.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Unsought Confession of Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

the soviet tass news agency issued on june 18 a "statement to the government of japan", crudely exerting pressure on the japanese government against including the anti-hegemony clause in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship. the soviet authorities have thus revealed their hegemonic features.

the tass statement attacked china for allegedly "striving to impose by all possible means the inclusion into the treaty of peace and friendship, whose conclusion is being negotiated at the present time, a provision which ... is aimed, first and foremost, against the soviet union."

however, the voluble tass statement failed to make clear what provision "is aimed, first and foremost, against the soviet union". this brings to mind the character ah q in lu hsun's story who, having shiny ringworm scars on his scalp, made "bright" and "light" forbidden words. brezhnev and company taboo all mention of "anti-hegemonism" because they are pursuing a policy of hegemonism. any mention of "opposition to hegemony" will throw them into a fit. hisao kuroda, chairman of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), has said penetratingly, "if the soviet union does not pursue hegemonism, colonialism and imperialism and will not do so in future, then why should it oppose putting down the anti-hegemony clause of the japan-china joint statement in the proposed treaty? this shows that the soviet union has been pursuing hegemonism and will continue to do so exclamation"

the tass statement also slanderously accuses china of wanting "to involve japan ... in the orbit of their foreign policy". who after all wants to involve japan in the orbit of his foreign policy? that the japanese and chinese governments are negotiating for a japan-china peace and friendship treaty in accordance with the spirit of the japan-china statement is a matter concerning only japan and china. but the brezhnev clique is so full of rancour against this that it tries hard to obstruct and undermine the negotiations. the soviet authorities have also censured all japanese personages who are opposed to hegemonism. the sixth delegation of the japan socialist party to china and the china-japan friendship association issued a joint statement opposing hegemonism. this brought about a tass attack on chairman tomomi narita of the japan socialist party for "serving as an accomplice of

peking in its policy of great nation chauvinism". now the soviet authorities have become more blatant by releasing the tass statement. they have even gone so far as to openly clamour that they will "give a proper rebuff" to any action which will "create obstacles to the improvement of soviet-japanese relations", and to arrogantly demand that japan take "the same approach". this only serves to show that it is none other than the soviet authorities themselves who want to "involve" japan "in the orbit of their foreign policy". however, this hegemonic behaviour will never succeed in face of japanese people with self-respect.

the tass statement immediately drew strong reaction from japan. japanese government leaders declared that "the negotiations between japan and china are aimed at maintaining and developing relations between the two countries in accordance with the 1972 joint statement", that the anti-hegemony question is "a bilateral problem to be resolved through the joint efforts of japan and china, remarks on which by third nations are uncalled for", and that "the soviet statement is difficult to understand, there is no reason for the soviet union to interfere in the negotiations between japan and china." the "nihon keizai shimbun" reported on june 18 that japanese foreign ministry sources held that "the soviet action will have an exactly opposite effect". the soviet publication of the statement in relation to the hegemony issue is an "unsought confession".

the tass statement wants japan to "give a proper rebuff" to china. but this statement of the soviet revisionists, an unsought confession of hegemonism, has met with and will continue to meet with strong rebuff from the japanese public.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Damascus International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

wang chang, head of the chinese pavilion at the 22nd damascus international fair, left here by air for syria yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Thai Ambassador Anand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with thailand's permanent representative to the united nations ambassador anand panyarachun and his party and had a friendly talk with them.

the thai guests arrived in peking on june 17.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Amity Association President Fetes Togo-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the togo-china friendship association delegation led by agbenowossi koffi, minister of youth, sport, culture and scientific research. they had a cordial and friendly talk during the banquet.

lambana tchaou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy in peking, and his wife attended the banquet.

also present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 19 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes American Friend and Mrs. Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and feted american friends john s. service and mrs. service. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves West Germany for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 20, 1975)

a chinese government delegation left the federal republic of germany for home today.

the delegation headed by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here on june 12 upon the invitation of the federal government.

the chinese delegation attended the opening ceremony of an exhibition of the people's republic of china in cologne.

during their stay, members of the delegation held talks with responsible persons of the ministries of economics and foreign affairs. they visited factories and enterprises, and were warmly received.

a reception was given on june 18 by wang shu, chinese ambassador to the federal republic, in honour of the chinese government delegation. attending the reception were over 100 people including government officials and public figures.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 3, 1975 No. 5887

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDY OF THEORY

Study of Theory Is for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

by

Chi Yen (紀 岩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 22, 1975)

Why is it necessary to clarify the question of the theory of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? The principal object is to combat and guard against revisionism. Marxism is a powerful ideological weapon for combating and guarding against revisionism. Only under the guidance of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat can we constantly move forward in victory in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism. Marxism has been developed in the struggle against all kinds of opportunism and especially against revisionism. Only in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism can we deepen our understanding of Marxism.

Since the stepping of China's revolution into the period of socialism, Chairman Mao has pointed out a number of times that there is a danger for China to become revisionist, and he has again and again exhorted the whole Party to heighten its vigilance against revisionism. In 1957, Chairman Mao pointed out, "An important task of ours on the ideological front at the moment is the need to unfold criticism against revisionism." Afterward, Chairman Mao raised a number of times the need to be on the alert against revisionism and called on us to give good thought to the danger of our Marxist-Leninist party becoming a revisionist party and the whole of China changing her color. Both the 9th Congress

and the 10th Congress of the Party had expounded again and again the protracted struggle against revisionism. Chairman Mao had summed up the ten two-line struggles within the Party and especially the experience of the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. He called on the whole Party, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism."

In accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, Chairman Mao has summed up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. He has also studied the positive and negative aspects of experience in the international arena and principally the Soviet Union, and put forward the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, which tells us how we should consistently and untiringly carry out the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism in theory, in policy, in organization and in concrete work. The study of Marxism and the criticism of revisionism constitute a long-term task of ours for strengthening the ideological development of the Party and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In retrospect, in the course of carrying out the socialist revolution and building socialism over more than twenty years in China, each important struggle carried out by our Party was unfolded around the central question of whether to practice Marxism or revisionism. Each important instruction made by Chairman Mao posed questions from the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism. The victory of every struggle of our Party was won through criticizing revisionism. Whenever we laid hold of the central issue of this struggle--combating and guarding against revisionism--and comprehended the spiritual essence of Chairman Mao's instruction, the orientation would be clear and specific and the method would be correct. We could more consciously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Conversely, we would frequently regard the erroneous things as the correct things, carry out the revisionist line, and bring losses to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Firmly bearing in mind such experiences and lessons is of advantage to the proper carrying out of this study movement.

Our country is in an important period of historical development. Having carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction for more than twenty years and especially after the great proltarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the dictatorship of the proletariat has never before been so consolidated and the socilaist cause is getting on swimmingly. The whole Party and the people of the whole country are determined to build China into a socialist modern power within this century. At this juncture, Chairman Mao has again issued an important instruction on the question of theory, sharply pointed out once again that there is still the danger of China becoming revisionist, and put forward fundamental measures for combating and guarding against revisionism.

Chairman Mao said, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." When discussing the socialist system of China, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out that such things as the commodity system, exchange by means of money and distribution to each according to his work were scarcely different from those in the old society. He pointed out that under such circumstances, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they came to power. He pointed out that capitalism and the bourgeoisie were still constantly bred in the socialist society.

This clearly tells us where does revisionism come from in socialist society, what is the source of its political ideology and what is its economic base, and how should we recognize and gradually diminish the soil and conditions engendering revisionism until they are eradicated. This has further pointed out clearly the orientation and task for consolidating and developing the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and deepening the struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism. We should soberly see not only that the old landlord and bourgeois classes have not given up hope but also that new bourgeois are being engendered every day and every hour on the old soil of capitalism. The representative figures of the new bourgeois are especially worthy of our vigilance because they display the "socialist" signboard, possess political "capital" of all descriptions and are accustomed to the use of the tricks of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers. The socialist fruits won by the Soviet people after several decades of struggle have been ruined in the hands of these people. The appearance of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has also shown the danger of this question.

The struggle against revisionism includes opposition to such two kinds of opportunist ideas as empiricism and dogmatism. Empiricism mistakes the experience of the part as the universal truth and negates the necessity of seriously studying Marxism. Dogmatism is contented with some book knowledge already acquired and repudiates the necessity of closely linking up the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete practice of revolution in China. Both of them are for the revision of Marxism. Their common feature is the divorcement of theory from reality. Both of them hamper our learning to master Marxism through linking up theory with practice. Therefore, in order to effectively oppose revisionism, it is necessary to overcome empiricism and dogmatism, seriously study and take up active practice, closely link theory with reality, and strive to make use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to sum up the experience of practical struggle and to explain and solve the political, economic, cultural and other problems in socialist society.

In this study movement, while conducting in-depth study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, comrades must at the same time conduct investigations and studies, sum up the experiences of

their own localities, departments and units and study how to combat and guard against revisionism and how to further implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In socialist society, the drawbacks in the commodity system and exchange by means of money, the inequality of the wage system, etc., "can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, it is not possible to prevent the breeding of new bourgeois, and we must be prepared to wage protracted and repeated struggle against them. It is necessary to closely link up the study of theory with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, make a deep-going dissection and analysis of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and how people like Lin Piao make use of the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline to carry out criminal activities for restoring capitalism, and look for things with the nature of law from among them so that we can better discern the revisionists like Lin Piao and more effectively wage struggle against them. It is imperative to link up study with the in-depth criticism of the bourgeois world outlook and the criticism of bourgeois tendencies and constantly diminish the soil and conditions breeding revisionism. Only in this way can we foster stability and unity and the rapid development of the national economy, and really carry out to the letter the task of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The significance of this study movement is tremendous and far-reaching. It is a great plan covering a very long period for combating and guarding against revisionism. The linking up of theory with reality does not mean that the unfolding of the study movement is merely for solving certain specific problems before us. If understood in this way, then the significance of this study movement would be underestimated. The concrete problems that arise in practical life should of course be solved, and constant attention should be paid to solving some of them found in routine work, for example, the question of the emergence of the bourgeois style of life, etc. Some have already been clearly stipulated by the Party and government in repeated orders and injunctions and should have been firmly carried out long ago, for example, the participation of cadres in labor and the rectification of incorrect styles. Some should be handled according to law, for example, speculation for profiteering, corruption and larceny, etc. All these should have been seriously and actively dealt with according to their respective conditions before the launching of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With awareness raised in the study movement, they should be dealt with faster and better. Some policy problems are more complicated and they involve a greater number of sectors. They should be centrally solved in a planned and methodical manner under the leadership of the Party Central Committee after the relevant question of theory has been clarified and systematically and carefully investigated and studied. It is imperative to make use of the study of theory to set in motion such practical work and investigations and studies, but such work can never be used to take the place of study or to hamper study. In the course of solving certain practical problems and carrying out investigations and studies, we must consciously deepen our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat through analyzing the concrete circumstances and examples.

Some comrades are unable to pay close attention at all times to the principal problems that must be clarified and solved in this study movement. They invariably feel that opposition to and prevention of revisionism is "not linked up with" and "far removed" from them. This shows that their consciousness is not high in the study of theory. It should be admitted that the overwhelming majority of our comrades naturally are subjectively unwilling to practice revisionism, but if they have no clear idea of theory, it is inevitable that they will go along with revisionism. "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of State organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." These have occurred by our side, and if we are not on the alert, they also can happen to ourselves. Furthermore, granted that you do not practice revisionism, can it be said that you also do not want to wage struggle against revisionism? Therefore, the question is definitely not whether you are linked up with it but that whether you are closely linked up with it. The social foundation of people like Lin Piao is found around us. We should fully recognize the seriousness of this problem, and consciously strengthen our ability to discern, resist and oppose revisionism.

Chairman Mao has always emphasized the importance of study and insisted on using the basic theory of Marxism to educate the whole Party so as to enable more comrades in the whole Party to learn some Marxism. This time, Chairman Mao has also pointed out, "It is imperative to read more Marxist books." We must develop the revolutionary style of study by linking up theory with reality, maintain persistent and untiring effort in reading and practice around this center of combating and guarding against revisionism, unremittingly raise our level in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and carry the great struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

Persist in Following the Bright Road Charted by Chairman Mao

- An insight after the study of the "May 4 Movement"

by

Hsing Yen-tzu (邢燕子)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 4, 1975)

I have recently studied the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant work "May 4 Movement," and in association with over 10 years of practical struggle down in the countryside, I deeply feel that resistance to corrosion by bourgeois ideas, the use of the proletarian ideology to triumph over the bourgeois ideology and adherence to the road of integration with workers and peasants stand for an important problem bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." In the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie is bound to make use of the decadent bourgeois ideology and style of life to attack the proletariat. In order to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeosie, the proletariat must in particular maintain a high degree of vigilance against the forces and traditions of the old society and the ideology of the exploiting classes and wage struggle perseveringly. Lenin once said: "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." It is not easy to tell the stench spread by the "corpse" of the old society. To consciously resist corrosion by decadent bourgeois ideas, we must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism."

In the brilliant work "May 4 Movement," Chairman Mao taught us: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasant masses and actually do so." In compliance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's, I returned in 1958 to my home village to take up agricultural production.

The sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside advocated by Chairman Mao is a socialist new thing and a fundamental task crucial for generations to come for narrowing down the differences between the workers and peasants, between town and country and between physical and mental laborers, restricting the bourgeois right, training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism. A handful of class enemies sabotaged and opposed with all ways and means the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside. Some people who were deeply poisoned

by bourgeois ideas also erroneously look upon this as "good for nothing." Some people said: "The middle school graduates have made several years of effort in vain if they don't head for a higher level but let themselves drift to a lower level." Some people also said, "Yen-tzu's whole family is in the city, but she has deliberately chosen to come to the countryside to suffer all the hardship." In the eyes of these people, participation in agricultural production to get tempered and grow to maturity in the trying circumstances of the countryside is something "lowly" and departure from the countryside and from labor and to get learned and become officials is something "noble."

At that time, I was still unable to raise these wrong views to the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat for assessment. I just felt that with so many poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in the whole country working vigorously and assiduously for socialism without any fear of hardship, could I, after a few years of schooling consider taking up agricultural production as a job too humble for my ability? I did not heed what they said, but stuck it out in the countryside.

With the deepening of the socialist revolution, the mass movement for study developed vigorously. In the course of studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, I gradually deepened my understanding of class struggle in the ideological sphere and strengthened my ability to discern and resist the bourgeois ideology. When counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Yang used personal fame and career as bait in an attempt to pull me away from the countryside, I rebuffed him. In the great cultural revolution, the criticism of the reactionary fallacy of Lin Piao and company that smeared and attacked the sending of the educated youth to the mountains and countryside as "reform through labor in disguise" made me more firmly follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

Looking back over this chapter of history, I realize that although the ideology of the exploiting class has been pounded against and mopped up by successive political movements and the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside has become the revolutionary movement of millions of people, the old ideas of the exploiting classes still rot and stink in our midst and poison some people. On the question of going to the countryside or staying in the city, there is still the struggle between two kinds of ideology. After coming to the countryside, on the question of whether to strike root or "get a veneer of sold" there, there is still the struggle between two kinds of ideology. Some people fail to distinguish between right and wrong, and they look upon those who manage through improper means to stay in the city without going to the countryside or those who have comeback to the city after a few years of halfhearted efforts in the countryside as "capable and resourceful." It never occurs to them that such "resourcefulness" is precisely a manifestation of the bourgeois ideology. Therefore, only by seriously reading and studying, raising the level of Marxist theory and distinguishing between what are socialist things and what are bourgeois things can we consciously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

In their attacks against the proletariat one socialist feature of the bourgeoisie is to corrupt and ingratiate themselves with the cadres. Through such methods as establishing connections, pulling strings through relatives, "applauding, showing hospitality, wooing," etc., they try to bring you around to serving the interests of the exploiting classes, starting with a word of praise or with a free dinner or a gift. In playing this set of games, they make no exception of those cadres who have grown to maturity among the educated young people sent to the countryside.

Guided of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carefully nursed by the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of rusticated educated young people have grown luxuriantly. In accordance with the development of the situation and the need of the revolution, many people have been elected to leadership posts. This shows the solicitude of the Party and the confidence of the masses, and to us young people it is also a sterner test. Therefore, we must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, wholeheartedly serve the people and fight for the cause of emancipation of mankind all our life. In regard to the bourgeois effort to corrupt us and pull us to their side, we must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold. We must never be corrupted by praises and minor favors, and use the power vested in us by the people to do the bidding of certain people. Otherwise, we would turn the units and departments under our control into a hotbed for the restoration of capitalism.

After becoming a cadre, I warn myself all the time that our power "is given by the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of laboring people who make up over 90 percent of the population." The people have given us power to enable us to represent the fundamental interests of the masses, fighting against heaven and earth, fight against the class enemy, fight against the ideology of the exploiting classes, accelerate the pace of socialist revolution and socialist construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, but we are never permitted to use our functions and powers to seek personal gains and serve individuals. For the purpose of liberating the people and for the sake of the interests of the people, numerous revolutionary martyrs have sacrificed their own lives. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism, numerous revolutionary comrades have made wholehearted devotion to public duty, worked diligently and cautiously, and willingly played the role of an "old ox" for the revolution, and courageously forged ahead along the broad path of continued revolution. Such spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people is an effective criticism of the ideology of the decadent classes on the decline and of "enticement with public office, emoluments and favors" spread by Lin Piao and company, as well as a repudiation and criticism of the idea of bourgeois right. We should learn well from them.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We Party and government cadres are ordinary workers, but not lords riding roughshod over the people. Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain

most extensive, constant and close contacts with the working people. This is a major matter of fundamental importance under the socialist system, for it helps overcome bureaucracy and guard against revisionism and dogmatism." Chairman Mao's instruction on cadre participation in collective productive labor shows his solicitude and love for the broad masses of cadres. Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres preserve the natural colors of the laboring people. This is of unusually great significance in narrowing down the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right and doggedly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After becoming cadres, we have a heavier burden on our shoulders and more work to do. This is an objective fact, but it can never be used as an excuse for non-participation in collective productive labor. All evil things in the world start from not taking part in labor. In the ranks of our cadres, some people are unable to withstand corrosion by bourgeois ideas; they slide down the road toward slothfulness, gluttony, possession, covetousness and change, and become the new bourgeois. Therefore, we must tackle cadre participation in collective productive labor as "a major matter of a fundamental nature" for overcoming bureaucracy and guarding against revisionism. My understanding from participation in collective productive labor is that we must actively take the initiative, throw our whole weight into it, work in a down-to-earth manner together with the commune members in the teeth of wind and rain, seize every minute and second in time and pick for ourselves filthy and tiring jobs in labor. Through participating in labor together with the commune members, I have heard the views of the commune members and seen the revolutionary vigor of the masses, drawn nourishment from them, discarded my bureaucratic airs, accepted mass supervision, cemented the ties between cadres and the masses, and furthered my own ideological revolutionization.

I deeply realize that only by conforming to Chairman Mao's teachings, arming our minds with Marxism and seriously transforming our world outlook can we resist corrosion by bourgeois thinking. Among our young people and among our new cadres, some people think that since they were born in the new society and brought under the red flag, there would be no problem with their world outlook. This is wrong. Khrushchev, Brezhnev and others of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique generally came from good families, and almost all of them were brought up under the red banner and trained in college, and had joined the Communist Party organizationally. However, they had rebelled against their own class and become the ringleaders in capitalist restoration. It should be noted that since socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges, and there still exist soil and conditions breeding capitalism and revisionism. Do the imperialist prophets not pin the hope for the restoration of capitalism in China on our third or fourth generations? Is not the "Flotilla" of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique made up of the new bourgeois and counter-revolutionaries born in socialist society? Without striving to transform the bourgeois world outlook, we will get deceived and become captives of the bourgeoisie in the face of complicated struggle. Lenin said, "The workers were never separated

by a Chinese Wall from the old society. And they have preserved a good deal of the traditional mentality of capitalist society." Lenin's teaching has shown the importance of transforming the world outlook. Chairman Mao also pointed out: "In the process of building socialism, everyone must be transformed." We young people and especially the young cadres must strive the more to use the proletarian world outlook to transform ourselves and consciously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas.

Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, through the hard struggle of hundreds of millions of the people in the whole country, we have transformed a poor and backward old China into a socialist new China with initial prosperity. The revolutionary cause is constantly developing, great achievements has been scored in socialist construction, and the living standard of the people is constantly rising. Under this situation, whether we can continuously maintain and develop the fine tradition of hard struggle and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a stern test for us young people. If we relax the transformation of our world outlook, the decadent ideas of the exploiting classes will poison our souls and weaken our revolutionary fighting spirit. Therefore, we must be able to guard against giving up the spirit of hard struggle when the material conditions have improved, we must not give up and against changing the style of diligence, frugality and plain living when we are better off. I know that only by maintaining and developing the spirit of hard struggle can we not be carried away by the gay and material world marked by commodities, exchange by means of money, vulgar applause, flattery, and fawning, and sectarianism.

The rotten corpse of the old society is still spreading its stench amidst us. The removal of this rotten corpse that stinks still takes a very long time and calls for continuous revolution. Therefore, we must comply with Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to read more Marxist-Leninist books," assiduously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again.

* * *

Be Promoters of Progress in Narrowing Down the Three Major Differences

- Some understanding after the study of the "Orientation of the Youth Movement"

by

the rusticated youths of the 2nd production team
of the Paiyün Brigade of the Machinpao Commune,
Ch'engkung County, Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 4, 1975)

In the brilliant work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement", Chairman Mao issued a great call to the broad masses of educated youth, "You must go among the workers and peasants." He also pointed out that only when this revolutionary and important army of the youth was united as one with the revolutionary main force of workers and peasants "can a mighty force be created," "can the enemy's strongholds be taken and his last fortress smashed." In the national movement to study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as we reread this instruction of Chairman Mao's, we find it extraordinarily warm, and have further heightened our awareness of the great significance in sending the educated young people to the mountains and countryside.

The historic mission of the proletariat is to completely abolish classes and realize communism. Lenin pointed out: "In order to abolish classes completely, it is not enough to overthrow the exploiters, landlords and capitalists, not enough to abolish their rights of ownership; it is necessary also to abolish all private ownership of the means of production and necessary to abolish the distinction between town and country, as well as the distinction between manual workers and brain workers. This requires a very long period of time." Lenin's teaching tells us that in order to accomplish the historic mission of the proletariat, we must, under the guidance of the correct line and after several generations of protracted and arduous efforts, accomplish many incomparably great tasks in the economic, political and ideological spheres including such an extremely important task as abolishing the distinction between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual workers and brain workers. In socialist society, the existence of the three major differences and the existence of bourgeois right provide soil breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. We must adopt effective measures to gradually diminish the three major differences and restrict the bourgeois right, and strive to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again. From this, it can be seen that to diminish the three major differences and restrict the bourgeois right is closely linked with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great goal of realizing communism.

Our country is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For over 20 years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line, our motherland has been built into socialist country with initial prosperity. The socialist transformation of agriculture has been basically completed. Switch-over to people's communes has been realized in the countryside. However, it should be noted that in the countryside, there is still something of the system of private ownership, and the system of ownership by the whole people as the base of the national economy is still very weak in agriculture. Meanwhile, before the system of collective ownership has been elevated to the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and before the remnants of the system of private ownership have disappeared, the peasants inevitably still retain certain inherent features of the original small producers, and a section of the rich peasants inevitably show a serious spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. That antagonism between workers and peasants, between town and country and between physical workers and mental workers in the old society has disappeared, but industry is still more advanced than agriculture, the city is more modernized than the countryside and the mental workers are still placed in a more favorable position than the physical workers. There is still the bourgeois right. For the sake of diminishing the three major differences and restrict the bourgeois right, we must strengthen agriculture, develop agriculture, continue the revolution and realize the modernization of agriculture.

In conformity with the orientation charted by Chairman Mao, a large number of young people with socialist consciousness and culture have headed for mountainous and rural areas and integrated themselves with the workers and peasants to consolidate the socialist position in the countryside and build a socialist new countryside. This is a great undertaking of far-reaching significance in narrowing down the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must not only have a good grasp of this in theory but also shatter the bonds of the idea of bourgeois right through action. We must persist in making revolution in the countryside and be promoters of progress in narrowing down the three major differences.

In the eyes of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, an important yardstick to distinguish between people of high and the lower ranks, of noble and low birth, is to see whether you are a brain worker or physical worker. The brain workers are considered as one cut above others, while the physical workers are looked upon as lowly and humble, fit only to be enslaved by others. Although this set of extremely reactionary and decadent traditional concepts have been constantly criticized and boycotted by us, its influence is still very deep. We must get rid of this bourgeois way of thinking and embrace the correct concept of becoming ordinary laborers.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, we have come to the countryside to add bricks and tiles to the building of the socialist new countryside and taken practical action to criticize the aforesaid bourgeois ideas. In the short period of a few years, educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have transformed mountains and rivers as well as ourselves, and initially reaped some results. We not only feel that there is endless work to be done in the study of Marxist theory and the struggle for the penetrating criticism of Lin Piao but

also have formed a scientific and technical group together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, experimented with the use of chemicals in weeding and introduced the practice over a wide area with marked results. We deeply feel that the countryside is really a place where much can be done. It is the earnest wish of the poor and lower-middle peasants that we could stand firm on making revolution in the countryside and register still greater achievements.

We came to the countryside only after we had waged struggle against bourgeois ideas, but the struggle did not end just because we had come to the countryside. After our arrival in the countryside, some guardians, friends and relatives with a show of "concern" and "love" wanted to "help" us leave the countryside. In the countryside, a small number of people seriously affected by old traditional concepts also spread the idea that it was "a pity" for students to go to the countryside. In our minds, there sometimes also flashed the idea of "returning to city with a veneer of gold after going to the countryside for several years." Through study and the deepening of revolutionary mass criticism, we have come further to understand that going to the countryside is but the beginning of the course to rid oneself of bourgeois ideas. In order to persevere in making revolution in the countryside, one must make a radical rupture with the bourgeois ideology. In order to become a promoter of progress in narrowing down the three major differences, one must have a high degree of consciousness in narrowing down the three major differences. Only in this way can one have a clear idea of the orientation, take firm steps, keep the countryside in mind when one is there, and persist in becoming a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Fundamentally speaking, in order to persist in making revolution in the countryside and be promoters of progress in narrowing down the three major differences, we must read seriously and clearly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the relationship between adherence to the countryside and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and use the theory of revolution to guide our revolutionary action. We are determined to link reality with the assiduous study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the current movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and dedicate all our strength to the building of a socialist new countryside, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of the ideals of communism.

* * *

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Famous East China Brigade Draws Up Big Development Plan

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 22, 1975)

land levelling to allow greater mechanization and improved irrigation for its hilly, arid land are key points in the 1974-1980 development plan for the hsiatingchia production brigade in east china's shantung province, which is aimed at raising grain output from 10.2 to 15 tons per hectare and its members' income by 12.5 percent.

"continue to make revolution and re-arrange the rivers and mountains" -- the motto of the plan drawn up in 1973 and revised early this year -- is firmly based on what it has already accomplished. the hills have 126 hectares of terraced fields watered by more than 40 reservoirs and other projects that give high, stable yields. all the hillslopes, 500 hectares in total, are covered with trees. unable to meet its grain needs in the past, the brigade has sold the state 175 tons of surplus every year since 1965, and great amounts of fruit and oil-bearing seeds.

transformation of the area was possible only after liberation when the peasants got organized and embarked on the socialist road. the thin-soil plots, scattered among 36 hills, were hit by drought nine years out of ten in the old days and never yielded more than 1.5 tons per hectare.

the brigade members used to be proud of a 0.4-hectare plot which gave 16 percent more grain than the average. they created it following collectivization in the 1950's by amalgamating over two dozen tiny pieces on a slope. the current plan calls for levelling it and the terraces immediately below and above to make a tract large enough for tractor ploughing. "miniature plains" like this, as the local people describe them, will be made wherever possible. to enable tractors and lorries to wind their way from the villages right up to the hill-tops 18 roads are to be built. the rock-strewn banks on both sides of a river will continue to be turned into arable land. by 1980, farmland is to be increased 14 percent.

the collective economy has already made it possible for the brigade to buy a lorry, eleven tractors and other machinery to replace manual labour. it plans to add more machinery for full mechanization of major farm work and processing of farm and side-line produce. further, the brigade intends to add or improve 33 water storage works to ensure an unfailing supply of water even if the most severe drought anticipated

should strike. nozzle-line irrigation will gradually replace traditional canal irrigation.

hsiatingchia has three reservoirs at different heights along a valley that water 23 hectares of terraces. the peasants used to think that these were good enough. the reservoirs were evaluated critically when the new plan was being drawn up. the brigade decided to increase their storage capacity by drawing on a bigger county-built reservoir. this project will involve a colossal amount of earth and stone work to put up a water-lifting station and create a two-kilometre-long waterway threading through the hills.

"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the plan calls for all hillslopes now planted to horse-tail pines to be re-afforested with fast-growing timber trees. while expanding the acreage under mulberry and fruit trees, the brigade will turn some dry gullies into nut orchards. the pig population, which provides the brigade with much of its fertilizer, is to increase two and a half times. more draught animals will be raised to supplement machinery. scheduled to be completed before 1980 are some power stations and workshops. new housing will go up for brigade members.

the peasants are determined to strengthen the economic base in line with the goal set by the fourth national people's congress of advancing china's national economy to the front ranks of the world by the end of this century.

the brigade's cadres and members know that the key to achieve this lies in continuing to deepen the revolution in the superstructure. the plan states that the brigade general party branch and lower party units should be the bulwark of the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. a special programme has been worked out for the leading cadres to study classics of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought regularly. the cadres are expected to complete "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other works in the coming years.

the plan calls for repeated clarification in the brigade of the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. it calls on the brigade members to study theory and emulate those who work whole-heartedly for the collective and who resolutely follow the socialist road.

brigade members attend political discussions twice a week in evening schools set up in all the villages

in the course of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. around 120 activists in study have been organized to do research on some theoretical subjects to guide the study. "socialist cultural rooms" are organized to enrich the people's life with a variety of activities, including teaching revolutionary songs and operas, telling revolutionary stories and holding meetings for the peasants to recite their poems.

all leading cadres and party members are called on to take the lead in helping restrict bourgeois right. the brigade general party branch and lower units are to review their work three times a year, and the masses are free to give criticism and opinions. leading cadres at the brigade level are to spend six months of the year in field work, and those at the team level are to work round the year like other members of the brigade.

the brigade and its sub-divisions are to draw up production plans in strict accordance with over-all state planning and correctly handle relations between the state, the collective and the individuals. the distribution of the income after tax is to ensure sufficient funds for the collective to expand production while improving the livelihood of the people steadily. reserve grain should be sufficient to feed the brigade's population for a year by 1980.

the members of the hsiatingchia brigade have been covered by a co-operative medical service since 1970. the brigade plans to train more bare-foot doctors and help them raise their skills.

all the children in hsiatingchia now attend primary and junior middle schools. compulsory senior middle school education is to come into force by 1980.

WOMEN WORKERS

Women Builders of "Red Flag Canal"

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 23, 1975)

thousands of peasant women contributed a significant part to the construction of the 1,500-kilometre "red flag canal", an engineering feat that ended the centuries-old scourge of drought in linhsien county, honan province.

the nationally famous canal in central china was completed during 1960-1969, when people cut across thousands of hills, drove over 180 tunnels, and built 150 stone aqueducts to lead in water from the adjacent shansi province on the other side of the taihang mountains. the canal has extended the county's irrigated area from 670 to 42,000 hectares. the mountain slopes, now crisscrossed by irrigation ditches, yield a good harvest every year despite dry spells or excessive rain.

organizing themselves into some 300 shock brigades, 92,000 women in the county took part in the battle. more than 2,000 of them learned to do chiselling and detonate charges, 18,000 to build stone embankments and 1,300 to make explosives. 150 became skilled dynamiters. over 1,200 women came forward as model workers.

when the canal was completed, it was found that, despite a regular flow of 25 cubic metres per second, there was too much water in a rainy season and too little in a dry one, and the water could not be fully utilized in some places because of the insufficiency of auxiliary irrigation facilities. the county party committee called on the 700,000 people in the county to dig reservoirs and ponds and put up pump stations to solve these problems and ensure high and stable farm yields. the masses responded to the call, and women builders joined men in improving the irrigation network.

"the jaggy rocks on the taihang mountains used to look like tigers. but since we have emancipated our minds while building the red flag canal, rocks are now like bean curd to us, and are used to pave irrigation ditches and build power stations." said han yung-ti, a woman communist of 26, stating the common experience of the local peasant women.

a member of the peichiao production brigade of the tungkang commune, han yung-ti led 35 girls in building the peichiaoling tunnel along the red flag canal together with men when she was 20. they worked hard under heavy snow, and the girls learned hammering,

chiselling and the detonation of charges with the help of veteran stonemasons. the 1,000-metre tunnel was completed in a few months, and water was led in from the canal to irrigate 70 percent of the brigade's farmland.

in the second half of 1973, the county organized a special team of skilled builders to survey underground water for resources building power and pump stations. han yung-ti was deputy leader of the team. the team completed the premises of a 1,170-k.w. station in four months, and sank more than 40 pump wells last year. han yung-ti is now vice-chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association of linhsien county and member of the anyang prefectural committee of the communist party.

thirty-two-year-old sung yueh-lien, who comes from a poor peasant family and is a cadre in charge of women's work in a brigade, worked on the canal for five years running. without a crane, she and her workmates improvised equipment to lift stones to build a 400-metre-long and 14-metre-high aqueduct with 51 arches.

after the red flag canal was completed, she went back to her brigade and led 200 women in building another aqueduct in 160 days. the 680-metre-long, 15-metre-high and 7-metre-wide aqueduct has 115 arches and carries water above and motor vehicles below. the women quarried and burnt limestone by themselves and so overcame the shortage of building materials.

sung yueh-lien said to hsinhua: "under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china, and enjoying the superiority of the socialist system, we chinese women should make due contributions to the emancipation of our working sisters throughout the world and to the emancipation of mankind."

some of the women members working on the farmland improvement projects today were only children when construction of the red flag canal started. the heroic efforts conducted by their mothers and elder sisters fired them with revolutionary enthusiasm, and they were resolved to devote their youth to the transformation of the motherland's mountains and rivers. 25-year-old yang chun-ying is one of them.

she was going to primary school when the canal was reaching her village. she vied with other children in doing voluntary labour as encouraged by her school, and looked forward to the days when she could contribute her best to the improvement of the natural environment in linhsien. in 1973 she went with ten other girls in her village to the site of a land-creating project. at first the embankment they built could not stand the flood water and part of it collapsed. instead of being

disheartened, they studied chairman mao's teachings together, criticized the reactionary notion of "everything is decided by heaven" and fostered the idea of "man will conquer nature". they modestly learned from experienced old poor peasants and acquired the skills of quarrying and laying stones and of applying mortar. they were cited as an advanced collective called an "iron girls' shock brigade" and were commended by the party committee at a higher level. learning from their example, some 860 women commune members participating in the project did remarkably well, and more than 100 of them were cited as exemplary builders. by now 86 hectares of land has been created to yield good rice and wheat crops.

by their industrious labour, the peasants in linhsien county have painted the freshest and most beautiful picture on their vast land. they have built 360 medium-sized and small reservoirs along the canal, put up 760 electric, diesel-engine or water turbine pump stations to lift irrigation water uphill, sunk 1,300 pump wells, and opened 42,000 dry wells or ponds for water storage. and women contributed their part to all these undertakings.

the "red flag canal" has enabled local peasants to conduct scientific farming and to implement fully the "eight-point charter for agriculture" put forward by chairman mao, changing the centuries-old system of growing only drought-resistant crops dictated by the dearth of water. the masses concentrated on production in breadth and depth. the commune members say: "we can not just keep to the ways of our grandfathers. water has changed the conditions. the time has come to revolutionize the farming system."

li tsai-lien, deputy party branch secretary of the hsichang production brigade who was a builder of the "red flag canal", now heads a scientific experimental group of more than 20 women. the group cultivates new strains of wheat, rice, corn and cotton on 1.6 hectares of experimental plots. some people said that it was all right for women to deep-plough and level the fields, but not so easy for them to engage in scientific experiments, the women commune members answered, "science is created by the working people, and we can certainly master it so long as we adopt a scientific approach." they feared neither hardship nor fatigue, and collected data in detail. sometimes they worked in the fields for hours under a scorching sun to water the crops, apply fertilizer, and observe the growth of different strains. they produced six tons of a new strain of corn, gave two tons to other brigades and half a ton to a fraternal country. the brigade's grain and cotton output rose sharply. in the past few years, the per hectare grain yield increased at an annual rate of 0.75 tons to 5.7 tons last year, during which 200 tons of commodity grain was sold to the state. ginned cotton averaged 1.1 tons a hectare. an old poor peasant scooped up the fat grains of wheat and said that he had never seen such a good harvest in this mountain area.

women commune members of li tsai-lien's type can be found in any production team in linhsien county. hao kuei-ying, a 23-year-old communist youth league member who returned to her home village after finishing middle school, gained valuable experience in controlling local cotton aphis, which was popularized at a conference called by the county party committee in her brigade. wang hsien-mei, one of the women builders of the red flag canal, was elected deputy secretary of the party branch of her brigade in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. now 28, she is carrying forward the dauntless spirit of the canal builders and has ably led the commune members in improving the fields and in introducing inter-planting.

every production brigade in the county has a scientific experimental group. there are more than 2,700 women among the participants. over 50 groups of women are experimenting on better cotton crops.

the county reaped a record harvest on its 50,000 hectares of grain cropland last year, averaging 4.7 tons a hectare, or more than five times the pre-liberation figure. in average per hectare cotton yield the county has overfulfilled for two years the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

New China Ensures Health and Safety of Women Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1975)

new china's working women enjoy the same job opportunities as men and receive special government care for their health and safety.

in china's leading industrial city of shanghai, nearly half the number of workers are women.

in pre-liberation china under the cruel oppression by the imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries, the workers toiled under horrible conditions as the capitalists made profit at the expense of their safety and lives. accidents were frequent, and occupational diseases rampant. the conditions for women workers were even worse.

workers became masters of the country with the founding of new china. the party and state pay much attention to workers' safety. the people's government issued a series of laws and regulations on labour insurance and industrial hygiene. labour insurance organizations

were set up by central and local governments, and special groups by industrial, mining and other enterprises. each workshop or crew assigns one or more persons to handle safety matters. trade union, women's and public health organizations all offer their help.

"i owe my life to chairman mao and the chinese communist party. i would have died if shanghai's liberation had come one or two years later", said ni feng-ying, a woman worker of the shanghai rock powder plant. now 50, she entered the factory back in 1945. there were then less than a hundred workers in the factory, but 30 of them died of silicosis in four or five years. the capitalists did not even give the workers gauze masks and provided no treatment for silicosis. some workers covered the blood they spat on the floor with rock powder for fear of dismissal. ni feng-ying suffered from the same illness and got treatment only after liberation. in 1970 she had an operation for an injury in her spine and was sent to a factory sanitarium for rest while drawing full pay.

new china has spent a big sum every year on the reconstruction of old enterprises and the improvement of labour ensurance facilities while expanding socialist construction. technical innovations promoted mechanization and automation, which replaced much manual work and reduced labour intensity. in shanghai and elsewhere, closed-unit operations, dust absorption, purification and recovery devices were introduced in factories for the control of poisonous gas and dust in addition to improved ventilation and lighting and measures to lower the temperature in summer. those in contact with harmful substances or working under high temperature receive one or two physical check-ups a year and are given a food subsidy. workers get cold drinks in summer free of charge. women workers are not assigned to heavy work or jobs detrimental to their health.

textile workers in old china had to walk about the looms in hot and stuffy workshops for long hours. sometimes they were not even given time for their meals. a day's work always resulted in a backache and dizziness.

today one fourth of the looms in shanghai's textile mills are fitted with small electric go-carts to reduce labour intensity and raise efficiency. introduced in nearly all drawing and spinning shops, the carts eliminate a lot of the strain on the arms and legs of the workers who no longer walk along the alleys but sit in these carts as they watch over the machines.

the state shows special regard for women workers on account of their physiological characteristics. it conducts publicity and education on late marriage and family planning for the good of both mothers and

children. state regulations provide for the protection of the health of women workers during periods of menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and baby-nursing. after pregnancy, they are assigned to lighter work or given more rest during the workday. the paid maternity leave lasts 56 days generally and 70 days in cases of twins or difficult birth. the creches in factories charge nothing for the care of the babies during the work hours of their mothers. women workers retire ten years earlier than men on a monthly pension and after retirement, they continue to enjoy the same benefits, including free medical care, as previously.

the medical staff in the shanghai no. 12 cotton mill keeps a menstruation record for each of its women workers, who account for 60 percent of the labour force, for a better prevention of gynaecological diseases. those undergoing menstruation are assigned suitable work. women workers are given one hour of rest during the workday from the 7th month of pregnancy onward. check-ups are given for expectant mothers who show symptoms of a possible miscarriage or suffer from preeclampsia, anemia or edema. pregnant women may take a rest in special rooms. ten health workers trained from among the women workers in the mill are able to give pre-natal check-ups and handle minor gynaecological complaints.

a maternity and child care network in shanghai covers the municipal, district, county and street neighbourhood hospitals staffed by full-time or part-time personnel. in big factories with larger numbers of women workers, full-time medical workers in the clinics are responsible for mother and child care and offer advice on family planning. there are nearly 1,000 full-time maternity and child care workers in the city, and more are working in factories and other grass roots units.

two city-wide meetings have been held since 1974 to exchange experience in protecting the health of women workers during periods of menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and baby-nursing.

shanghai started city-wide check-ups and treatment of gynaecological diseases in 1972. in the yangpu district with a concentrated number of women workers, the check-ups were conducted twice between 1971-1974, followed by prompt treatment of the diseases discovered. most of the sufferers recovered soon and went back to their jobs.

such check-ups and treatment are conducted in many shanghai factories every two years. in the past 15 years, the three hospitals attached to the shanghai textile industrial bureau have achieved good results

by keeping up a regular general survey of gynaecological diseases in 110 textile mills and treating the sick ones. for women to get treatment nearby, district hospitals and health centres in some factories have opened special gynaecological services.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Foochow Phosphate Fertilizer Plant Treats Waste for Reuse

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 22, 1975)

the foochow phosphate fertilizer plant in east china's fukien province treats fluorine-containing exhaust, purifies contaminated waste water and makes use of the residue of the treated liquid waste. this experience is being spread among local industrial enterprises.

set up in 1965, this medium-sized fertilizer plant, paid little attention to the disposal of its toxic gas and liquid waste because of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution that started in 1966, the workers were guided by chairman mao's teaching "to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people" and proposed to solve the air pollution caused by the exhaust.

a group of leading cadres, workers and technicians conducted detailed investigations and made experiments. technical personnel from the province's industrial department also helped. in a little over six months, the group devised a process to use water to absorb the fluorine.

the workers made the equipment by indigenous methods. they made a dust-remover from an old piece of equipment and put it in a cement casing, built a stone-lined channel to lead off the contaminated water, and used a pump and iron pipes to create a water-recovering system. the fluorine-removing process proved up to state standard.

the workers went on to purify the 4,000 to 5,000 tons of fluorine-contaminated water the plant discharged daily. by trial and error, they came up with a simple method to clean the water and reuse it.

the provincial industrial department has set up a special agency in charge of environmental protection, provided with yearly appropriations for the disposal of gas, liquid and solid industrial waste. scientific workers from research institutions often come to help. all new factories and mines are required to take strict measures to prevent pollution.

OILFIELDS

Leading Cadres of Yumen Oilfield Keep Close Ties with Workers

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 23, 1975)

leading cadres of the yumen oilfield, china's first oil base in northwest china, make a point of spending a period of time every year at the grass roots, living and doing manual labour among the oil workers. the chief leading cadres of the oilfield's party committee each worked for three months at basic levels last year. apart from taking part in industrial production, they also do farm work in rotation on the agricultural farms run by the oilfield.

the persistence of the cadres in keeping close ties with the masses has fired the workers with great enthusiasm for socialism. oil output has been increasing year by year since liberation, and crude oil output in the first quarter of this year registered a 9.5 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

last winter, leading members of the oilfield led staff members, workers and their family members in reclaiming wasteland, despite blinding sandstorms and cold weather some 20 degrees below zero centigrade. the reclaimers lived in tents, dug ditches and levelled the land, and built a new agricultural farm in four months.

jen chih-heng, first secretary of the party committee of the yumen oilfield administration, joined the revolution when he was only 16. in the land reclamation campaign he slept in a tent and worked just like other reclaimers. he said: "we cadres of the communist party are ordinary labourers and by no means should we put on official airs."

the oilfield has a history of 36 years. when it was liberated in 1949, the party sent a group of

cadres who had been tempered in revolutionary wars to take over the oilfield. they brought with them the party's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle as chairman mao cultivated. with the development of china's oil industry, more and more yumen cadres and workers have been sent to other oilfields, and younger cadres and new workers have matured and took their place. now over 80 percent of the leading cadres of the yumen administration and its 18 sub-divisions are from among the workers, mostly young people. like the old cadres, they too pay attention to taking part in productive labour and keeping close ties with the masses.

opened in 1954, yumen's shihyukou oilfield has made great progress in the past two decades and more. the cadres still retain the fine qualities of hard work and plain living. they remain working in the simple office building. the party committee made it a rule that every leading cadre must work three months at grassroots every year. in fact all of them spend more time at basic levels.

the leading cadres of the yumen oilfield administration enjoy the same welfare benefits with the workers, with regard to housing, furniture and the supply of daily necessities. their family members are doing farm work together with those of the workers.

COAL MINES

China's Major Coal Mines Top Half-Yearly Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

the pingtingshan coal mine administrative bureau in central china's honan province fulfilled its production plan for the first half of the year 14 days ahead of time. tunnelling footage and output of washed coal also topped the state targets. all the 13 producing mines under the administrative bureau have put out more than planned since the beginning of may.

in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year, the miners have striven to produce more coal to contribute to the consolidation of this dictatorship. leading cadres at all levels make a point of working at the grass roots and relying

on the working class to run the socialist enterprises well. the party committee of the bureau has distributed the production plan among the workers for discussion, and formed worker-technician-cadre groups from down below to the bureau level to improve the work. the miners have taken an active part in the management and production.

the no. 2 mine was the first to go into production in the whole bureau. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, coal output has grown to several times the designed capacity. some people had thought there was not much coal left in the mine. but after they studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year, the coal miners were resolved to march into deeper layers. difficulties were many, but none could thwart their determined will. the mine fulfilled its plan for the first half of the year 58 days ahead of time. other mines followed its example and chalked up one record after another.

the no. 1 mine has produced more than it was designed over the past few years. the miners strove to produce still more by raising workface output. they enlarged the skip to raise haulage capacity and mechanized a workface in a matter of 13 days.

the shuangyashan coal mine administrative bureau in northeast china's heilungkiang province and the tatung coal mines in east china's anhwei province also topped their half-yearly production and tunnelling targets.

SUMMER HARVESTING

City Inhabitants Help with Early Summer Harvesting Around Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1975)

several hundred thousand people in peking have helped the people's communes on the outskirts with harvesting winter wheat and other crops. among them are government functionaries, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, factory workers, students and people of almost every other trade.

the latest reports show another good harvest this year. all 14 outlying counties and districts in peking have already gathered in more grain than last year.

after studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, government functionaries are even more convinced that helping the rural communes with farm work is a contribution towards the development of the collective economy and also a step towards limiting bourgeois right and narrowing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour. during work breaks, they have studied marxist-leninist theory with commune members and exchanged views with them on the excellent situation prevailing in the countryside. members of the china song and dance troupe, peking opera troupes and college and middle school students and teachers have entertained the villagers with theatrical performances.

p.l.a. men held poetry recitals together with commune members. they worked in the fields from daybreak to dusk at the busiest time, winning praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

aid-agriculture teams from the city's industrial and transport departments have been touring the countryside to check up and repair farm machinery and power installations. the commercial departments have shipped in large quantities of equipment and daily necessities to the villages. mobile medical teams have also played their part.

thanks to these concerted efforts, most of the early ripening crops on peking's outskirts (chiefly wheat and barley) have already been gathered in. the sowing of the late autumn crops has now begun and is proceeding at a fast pace.

SPORTS FOR CHILDREN

Tientsin Kindergartens Adapt Sports for Children

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 23, 1975)

sports are encouraged in the more than 50 kindergartens in the hungchiao district of tientsin so as to help the children to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

the children are organized to practise skipping, ball games, riding mini-tricycles and tug-of-war in spring and autumn, swimming in summer and running in winter. the teachers have compiled many sets of exercises specially for the infants, carrying such ideas as "learn industry", "learn farming", "flower dances" and other themes according to the different age groups. some kindergartens have organized table tennis teams which often meet in friendly matches. with the development of kindergarten sports, the incidence of illness among the children has dropped markedly, while such items as "presenting flowers to the people's liberation army", "the little postman" and "planting the red flag on taiwan", are both educative and instructive. they help to foster a love for labour and for the collective, the spirit of unity and affection, and preparing themselves to become successors to the revolutionary cause.

the party and the government pay great attention to the upbringing of the children. the state makes yearly appropriations for child education, and every kindergarten is given money to buy new sports gear every year. in developing children's sports, the kindergartens also receive help from society in general. physical culture workers often come to give guidance, and factory workers help make and repair sports gear in their spare time.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Soiree for Albanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation with comrade adil carcani as leader and comrade petro dode as deputy leader attended a soiree here today and saw a performance by the song and dance ensemble of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the soiree were diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking and other albanian comrades in peking.

also present were comrades wang chen, fang yi, chai tse-min, chen chieh and han tsung-cheng.

the soiree began with a chorus "we are true friends", followed by a rich program of songs and dances. to express sincere feelings for the albanian people, the chinese artists sang albanian songs in albanian and played albanian instrumental music. these items were warmly welcomed. at the end of the evening, adil carcani and other albanian comrades went on stage, cordially shook hands with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was jointly sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-albania friendship association.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Company and Chinese Corporation Sign Pharmaceuticals Agreement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

orpheu santos salles, chairman of the board of directors of the brazilian cibrascex foreign trade company, and the china national chemicals import and export corporation signed an agreement of representation on pharmaceuticals here today.

present at the signing ceremony were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and mai wen-lan, deputy general manager of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

brazilian ambassador to china aluisio napoleao de freitas rego and counsellor of the brazilian embassy in peking carlos augusto de proenca rosa were also present.

orpheu santos salles and his party arrived in peking on june 15 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. they had business discussions with chinese foreign trade corporations concerned.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese-Danish Trade Commission Meets

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 21, 1975)

the mixed chinese-danish trade commission held its first session in copenhagen from june 16 to 20, according to a report from the danish capital.

the session was attended by the chinese government trade delegation led by cheng to-pin, department director of the foreign trade ministry, and the danish delegation led by g.f.k. harhoff, director of the commerce department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

on behalf of the danish government, ivar noergaard, minister of e.e.c. affairs, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang held a reception at the embassy on june 18 for the visit of the chinese government trade delegation.

the delegation arrived in denmark on june 16.

Danish Food Processing Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

the food processing delegation of denmark led by holger hansen, general manager of the danish east asiatic company, left here today to visit nanking, shanghai and kwangchow.

the danish friends arrived here in two groups on june 13 and 15 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

while in peking, they attended a symposium and visited some places. yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, met delegation leader holger hansen, and vice-chairman of the host council li chuan met with and gave a dinner in honour of all the danish friends.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chinese Team Leaders Call on Football Teams Participating in Hongkong Tournament

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 22, 1975)

hsia lang, leader, nien wei-szu, deputy leader, chang chun-hsiu, coach, and chi wu-sheng, captain, of the chinese football team, have called on and extended their best regards to leading members and players of the football teams from asian countries and regions participating in the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament here.

in the past few days, the chinese team leaders called on the football teams from the democratic people's republic of korea, hongkong, singapore, japan and brunei. it is the first time for a brunei team to meet china in a football tournament. in the very friendly atmosphere of the calls, the hosts and guests posed for group photographs and exchanged gifts.

in the harmonious talks, many friends showed concern for restoring china's legitimate seat in the federation internationale de football association (fifa) and expressed the wish that this question be solved very soon.

chinese team leader hsia lang expressed heartfelt thanks to friends from all countries and regions for their concern and support for the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the fifa. he also thanked the hongkong football association for its efforts to enable the chinese football team to participate in the current group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament.

the chinese team leader expressed his appreciation of the just action taken by the singapore swimming association to send a swimming team to take part in an international invitational contest in china in defiance of the obstruction erected by a handful of persons in the international amateur swimming federation (fina).

although the chinese and brunei teams met for the first time at the hongkong tournament, they had already established friendship through their recent contacts and competition. the chinese guests were accorded a warm reception by ali hassan, leader, and yahya ibrahim, coach, of the brunei football team.

Hongkong Football Round-Robin Series Ends

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 21, 1975)

the round-robin series in the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament ended here this evening with japan defeating singapore 2:1, and china winning from hongkong 1:0.

at the conclusion of the five-day round-robin series, china came first with two wins and hongkong came second after defeating brunei three-nil in group "a". in group "b", the democratic people's republic of korea placed first with two wins and japan came second with one win and one loss. in the semi-finals, china is scheduled to meet japan while the d.p.r.k. will be pitted against hongkong. winners of the two semi-final matches will be qualified for the finals to determine the champion and runner-up of the hongkong qualifying round.

this evening, the weather cleared after days of endless downpour. the two thrill-packed matches were played before a capacity crowd of over 28,000 cheering football enthusiasts.

the japan-singapore duel, the curtain raiser this evening, was a battle to gain qualification for the semi-final match. in the 41st minute of the first half, the japanese team sent its right corner kick to the middle, full back nobuo kawakami dashed forward to head the shot into the net, putting his team one up in the first half. the singapore team launched an attacking game in the second half. in the 33rd minute, the singapore team, after intercepting a ball 15 metres in the goal area, rammed it into the net to tie the score at one all. after that, the two teams went all out in their attacks to break the tie. in the 36th minute, yoshikazu nagai of japan swerved past singapore's full back and netted from close-in.

the chinese and hongkong teams are quite familiar with each other's play. chinese footballers had friendly matches with their hongkong counterparts last november. the chinese team played a 4-3-3 formation to meet hongkong's 2-4-1-3 formation with which the hongkong team had defeated a number of world-class football teams.

after the kick-off, the hongkong team played skilfully and flexibly with close defence and relied on its two wings to launch fierce attacks. in the 28th minute, wu kwok-hung of hongkong flashed a shot from left wing to the right upper corner of the chinese goal only to have it retrieved by the chinese goalie hu chih-kang. a burst of applause swept through the stadium. in less than a minute, hongkong's centre-forward chung chor-wai fired a shot 12 to 13 metres away from the chinese goal but the chinese goalkeeper was quick to parry the shot. the first half ended in a goalless score.

no sooner had the second half begun than the hongkong team opened up a powerful offensive. the chinese players stepped up their teamwork to gain superiority at the mid-field. in the 36th minute, china's right winger li chou-che cleverly dribbled past hongkong's two full backs and crossed the ball to his team-mate centre-forward wang chi-lien who happened to be in the opponents' goal area. wang chi-lien flipped the ball to chinese left winger jung chih-hsing who slammed it into the left lower corner of the goal. the chinese players did not relinquish the lead and the thrill-packed match ended 1:0 in favour of china.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Director of Iraqi News Agency Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

taha yassin al-basri, director of the iraqi news agency, and hussain a. al-samarraie, head of the international news department of the agency who accompanied the director on his visit to china, wound up their visit and left here by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned of the hsinhua news agency peng ti and kung mai.

while in peking, director taha yassin al-basri held talks with the hsinhua news agency on strengthening the cooperation between the two agencies and signed an agreement on news cooperation. the iraqi guests visited industrial, agricultural and educational establishments and toured places of historical interest in peking and shanghai.

on the evening of june 20, iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai gave a banquet on the occasion of the visit of director taha yassin al-basri to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sino-Japanese Non-Government Fishery Agreement Again Prolonged

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1975)

the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement is due to expire today. with a view to the fact that the two countries have reached agreement in principle in the negotiations on a sino-japanese governmental fishery agreement, the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association have agreed after consultation that pending a full agreement is reached on the sino-japanese governmental fishery accord and pending the accord goes into effect, the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement remains valid. but the term of validity will not exceed six months. in other words, the agreement will expire on december 22, 1975.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

president liao cheng-chih of the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of hideji kawasaki, former diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan and chairman of the japan exchange association of world youth and juniors, and his party.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and chia hsueh-chien.

hideji kawasaki and his party arrived in peking today at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 22, 1975)

the korean people's army friendship visiting group led by lieutenant general cho myong son with senior colonel pak sang yun as its deputy leader left here for shanghai by air this morning after visiting kweilin and nanking, in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

after arriving in kweilin from changsha on june 18, the korean comrades-in-arms visited places of interest and made a boat excursion on the lichiang river in the company of chen yun-chun, deputy commander of the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the kweilin city revolutionary committee. the p.l.a. regional command gave a dinner in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

the friendship visiting group arrived in nanking on june 20. ting sheng, commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, gave a banquet to welcome the korean comrades-in-arms that evening. accompanied by nieh feng-chih, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, the korean comrades-in-arms visited a p.l.a. nanking unit on the afternoon of june 21, and were warmly received by commanders and fighters. the korean comrades

watched a military exhibition, visited barracks of a company, a non-staple food processing shop and a workshop run by wives of armymen. while in nanking, the korean comrades-in-arms also visited a radio factory, the yangtze river bridge and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the lao patriotic front table tennis delegation with khoun chandeng as leader and sivil oula youthamethy as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the host organization, and leading members of departments concerned chung shih-tung, ni chih-chin and jen chao.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, li ching-chuan and khoun chandeng warmly praised the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people and players of china and laos.

the delegation has come to china on a friendly visit.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lourenco Marques

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 23, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by yeh fei, minister of communications, arrived here this morning to attend the celebrations of the independence of mozambique at the invitation of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo).

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by mariano matsinha, minister of labour of the mozambican

transitional government, deolinda gnezimane, general secretary of the mozambican women's organization and others.

counsellor chao yuan, head of the chinese embassy establishing mission, was also present at the airport.

prime minister of the mozambique transitional government joaquim alberto chissano met the chinese delegation in the guest room of the airport and had a cordial and friendly talk with yeh fei.

the first chinese ambassador to the people's republic of mozambique lin chung arrived on the same plane. chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and the chinese workers, youth and women's delegation led by chang yuan-sheng, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial trade union council, also arrived on the same plane to take part in the celebrations of the independence of mozambique.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice President of Romanian State Council Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 21, 1975)

emil bobu, member of the executive political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the romanian state council, this morning received all members of the military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. leader of the chinese delegation is tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the chinese p.l.a. shenyang units.

during the meeting, comrade bobu said that he was entrusted by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party, president of the republic and supreme commander of the romanian armed forces, to express the sentiments of friendship and unity to the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were general gheorghe gomoiu, romanian vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, and major general constantin olteanu, deputy director of the department of military affairs under the central committee of the romanian communist party.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was present.

on the afternoon of june 19, the chinese delegation was honoured at a rally held by the bucharest garrison. general gheorghe gomoiu and chinese delegation leader tseng shao-shan spoke at the rally.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan gave a banquet for the chinese delegation's visit to romania.

the banquet was attended by general gomoiu, colonel general nicolae militaru, commander of the bucharest garrison, and colonel general vasile alexe, commander of the anti-aircraft homeland defence.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes American Professors

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner here this afternoon in honour of american professors chen pien li and wei-ping loh who have come to china to see their relatives and pay a visit.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1975)

a trade delegation from upper volta led by kalmogo leonard, secretary of state for planning, rural development, environment and tourism, arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

greeting the delegation at the airport were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

yesterday evening, vice-minister chen chieh gave a banquet in honour of the upper volta guests.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 23, 1975)

the visiting table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam had friendly matches with hupeh provincial players at the wuhan indoor stadium here this evening.

among the several thousand spectators were wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; hsieh tzu-chun, vice-chairman of the wuhan city revolutionary committee; hsu yin-sheng, leading member of a department under the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned of hupeh province and wuhan city. prior to the matches, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader hua hong viet and other members of the delegation.

counsellor nguyen thanh cong of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking who made a special trip to wuhan to meet the delegation, was present at the meeting and watched the matches later.

the playing arena was filled with a warm air of friendship. at a pre-match ceremony, the south viet nam players and hupeh players marched into the arena arm in arm to a prolonged ovation from the spectators. the two sides exchanged team pennants, silk banners and souvenirs.

this evening's program included men's and women's singles and team matches. the players of the two countries drew cheers and acclaim for their fine sportsmanship and sterling performance.

while in wuhan, the guests paid homage to the site of the central institute of peasant movement run by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao in wuchang in his early years as well as the chairman's former residence. they also visited a heavy machine tool plant, a printing and dyeing mill and the yangtse river bridge and toured the east lake. they were warmly greeted by the local people in these places.

the south viet nam table tennis delegation will leave here for peking by train tomorrow.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking
from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, with ti tzu-tsai, vice-chairman of the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee, as its deputy leader, returned to peking by air today after presiding over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition held in cologne and paying a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany.

greeting the delegation at the airport were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and gerhare deremenck, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in
Kinshasa on Chinese Pavilion Day

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jun. 22, 1975)

a reception was given here today by chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei and director of the chinese pavilion at the kinshasa international fair wang wen-lin to mark the chinese pavilion day.

zaire commissioner of state for commerce madame mata nkumu attended the reception on behalf of zairian president mobutu sese seko.

among the over 700 guests present were colonel kikunda ombala, political commissar and chief of the general staff of the air force; colonel eyenga, deputy chief of the general staff of the air force; mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic; personalities of various circles and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

general commissioner of the kinshasa international fair tumba tunkadi and the chinese ambassador spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the steady development of friendly cooperation between the two peoples and wished to further strengthen the friendship and trade between the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the guests made rounds of the chinese pavilion.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaders Meet Pakistan and Egyptian Delegates to World Conference

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 22, 1975)

li su-wen and wang shu-chen, head and deputy head of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world conference of international women's year, met begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan prime minister and head of the pakistan delegation to the conference, yesterday, and jihan el sadat, wife of the egyptian president and egyptian delegate to the conference, today.

both sides had cordial and friendly conversations.

chinese ambassador yao kuang and counsellor tang hai-guang were present on both occasions.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X751231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680